



Daily Report

Latin America

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Friday
20 April 1990

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Salinas Opens GATT Meeting in Puerto Vallarta

FL1904154090 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
0408 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Apr (NOTIMEX)—Mexican Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana Morales met with his counterparts from Argentina, Uruguay, Japan, and New Zealand in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco today. In a communique, the Foreign Secretariat stated that the meeting was held on the occasion of the informal GATT ministerial event of the Uruguayan Round being held here. Solana Morales referred to the existing mechanisms to strengthen the level of consultation and communication in trade and establish, in the long run, greater mutually beneficial cooperation.

Solana and the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Domingo Cavallo; Uruguay, Hector Gros Espiel; Japan, Taro Nakayama; and New Zealand, Mike Moore, analyzed possible trade between Latin American and the Pacific Basin.

The informal GATT meeting, which was opened by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in Puerto Vallarta today, will end on Friday [20 March].

This informal meeting will allow the GATT members to discuss various matters related to agriculture, textiles, and service exports, among others.

Nakayama on Unilateral U.S. Action

OW2004043390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT
20 Apr 90

[Report by Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, April 19 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Thursday [19 April] that unilateral action such as America's Super 301 provision is undermining international efforts to produce a new set of globally applicable trade rules.

Nakayama made the remark in a meeting with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and repeated it during an opening session of a two-day ministerial conference on the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Nakayama, Hills and their counterparts from 29 developed and developing countries opened the two-day parley at the Pacific coast resort of Puerto Vallarta to apply "political guidance" to the protracted global trade liberalization talks being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Officials from key member countries of GATT said the GATT-sponsored meeting is crucial if over 100 countries participating in the Uruguay round are to produce what Hills called a "conceptual framework" of tighter and new global trade rules.

Emerging from the Thursday morning session, Japanese delegate Shinichi Kitajima said ministers are in total

agreement on their pledge to "accelerate work on a profile of agreements" on 15 negotiating sectors such as trade in agriculture and services by July.

He also told reporters Japan and other developed and developing countries expressed concern about unilateral measures, alluding to the Super 301 provision of the U.S. 1988 Trade Act.

The U.S. invoked the provision, which has been universally criticized, last year, designating Japan, Brazil, and India as "priority" countries with excessive and costly barriers to American goods and services.

During the breakfast meeting with Nakayama, Hills assured him that the U.S. will use the trade law very carefully. She asked the Japanese minister to help settle a dispute over forest products between the two countries.

The area is one of three categories that the U.S. singled out as having priority barriers. The two countries have reached agreement on supercomputers and satellites.

Hills used the occasion to caution Japan against trying to excuse its protective farm policy under the guise of "national food security."

A senior Japanese official emphasized that the U.S. trade envoy did not mention Japan's near-total ban on rice imports.

During the plenary session of the informal GATT conference, delegates were divided over safeguards, antidumping measures and dispute settlement mechanisms.

Delegates from developing countries charged that industrial countries have too often resorted to antidumping action to protect their domestic industries.

Frans Andriessen, vice president of the European Community (EC) Commission, defended EC action to fight against circumvention of antidumping codes, in an apparent reference to so-called "screwdriver" plants run by Japanese companies in Britain and some other EC member countries.

Japan allied with member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Latin American countries in demanding nondiscriminatory application of safeguards by the EC, according to Japanese officials.

Hills criticized developing countries for depending too much on GATT Article 18, which provides temporary import relief for poor balance-of-payments reasons, Kitajima said.

Hills said in the meeting with Nakayama that GATT member countries should aim to achieve a "maximum package" through the Uruguay round, arguing that this objective is a "royal road."

Nakayama and other Japanese and U.S. officials shared a laugh over her joke. Royal road is camino real in Spanish, and is the name of the hotel where the ministerial meeting is taking place.

The Uruguay round is scheduled for completion at the end of this year. It was launched in 1986 in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Paper Reports Israeli Arms Smuggled to Colombia

*FL1804192190 Bridgetown CANA in English
1822 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Bogota, April 18, CANA-REUTER—Three shipments of Israeli weapons were smuggled to Colombian drug dealers via Italy, Antigua and Barbuda and Panama, a Colombian newspaper has reported. The report from LA PRENSA came amidst an official probe in Antigua of what the government said was the transshipment of arms from Israel to Colombia through St. Johns.

Government reports had indicated that there had been only one shipment through Antigua. But LA PRENSA said there had been more. LA PRENSA, quoting Interpol and Colombian security sources, said the weapons—including rocket-propelled grenades, light anti-tank

weapons and guns—were intended for use in an operation that the drug traffickers' private armies planned against leftist guerrillas.

LA PRENSA said Antigua and Barbuda was seeking assistance from Britain and the United States in investigating the shipment of the arms which began in April last year. The newspaper said Antigua and Barbuda was investigating the relationship of toppled Panamanian strongman General Manuel Antonio Noriega and Mike Harari, an Israeli intelligence chief who later became Noriega's security chief. The report said Noriega was suspected of involvement in an earlier attempt to smuggle 10 tonnes of Portuguese arms to Colombian drug barons which failed when they were seized in Jamaica in December.

The Antigua and Barbuda Government said several Antiguan and a firm established there by an American resident have been implicated in the illegal shipment of arms through Antigua to the Colombian drug barons.

OAS Antinarcotics Meeting Convenes in Mexico

FL1804180390 Bridgetown CANA in English
1624 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Ixtapa, Mexico, April 18, CANA—Ministers from the Caribbean and Latin America were meeting here Thursday [19 April], discussing the illegal drugs problem. The meeting is being convened by the Organization of American States [OAS].

On Tuesday [17 April] Jamaican alternate representative to the OAS, Evadne Coye, was elected rapporteur of the second committee of the meeting, while Bahamian alternate representative to the United Nations, Missouri Sherman-Peter, was elected vice chairperson of the first committee.

The elections came as delegates from 32 OAS countries began technical discussions leading to the formal deliberation by the ministers. The meeting is scheduled to end Friday [20 April] with the signing of two major documents, the Declaration of Ixtapa and the Programme of Ixtapa, both aimed at bolstering regional efforts to curb drug production and consumption.

The Mexican attorney general, Enrique Alvarez del Castillo, was elected by acclamation president of the meeting at the ministerial level, while Mexican deputy attorney general, Javier Cuello Trejo, was elected president of the session at the technical level.

Salinas Critical of U.S. in Drug Struggle

PA1904224290 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2050 GMT
19 Apr 90

[Text] Ixtapa (Mexico), 19 Apr (EFE)—Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari today criticized the arrogant attitude of the United States and its lack of respect for the sovereignty of other countries in its struggle against drugs.

Without mentioning the country's name, but in the presence of U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, Salinas strongly attacked the measures and activities of U.S. authorities in foreign countries. Salinas de Gortari did this during his opening remarks at the ministerial meeting of the Alliance of the Americas Against Drugs that is being held in the Mexican city of Ixtapa.

Salinas demanded more cooperation and information among the governments to efficiently solve the problem of drugs but warned that international cooperation must be based on respect for the sovereignty of the people since this issue is not subject to discussion.

The struggle against drugs cannot be used as an excuse to violate the law either at home or abroad..., because one does not serve the law by acting illegally or by using one

set of rules for one's own country and a completely different set of rules for someone else's territory, Salinas added.

In direct reference to a decision made by the U.S. Supreme Court allowing the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) agents to act abroad without the knowledge of the local authorities, Salinas said that this is unacceptable and unsuitable.

Salinas de Gortari stressed that sentences dictated by the judicial organizations of one country cannot be accepted as valid outside that country's borders because this violates the most basic norms of international law.

Mexican Attorney General Enrique Alvarez del Castillo, who is attorney general and justice minister, demanded this morning that Thornburgh explain the matter of the possible kidnapping and transfer to the United States, by the DEA, of a Mexican doctor accused by the United States of cooperating with drug traffickers.

That action, if it was carried out, would be protected by the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on intervention of its agents abroad. Such an action has also served to hold former Panamanian top leader Manuel Antonio Noriega in jail in Miami. Noriega was arrested in Panama following the 20 December invasion of that country by U.S. troops.

Mexico also officially repudiates the policy by which the U.S. Congress certifies, on a yearly basis, the willingness of foreign governments in the struggle against drugs. Mexico feels that this is interfering with its sovereignty.

As a member of the Group of Rio—together with Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru—in late March Mexico signed a document issued during the ministerial meeting held in Mexico City. In the document, the foreign ministers condemn the U.S. boarding of vessels in international waters in the Caribbean with the excuse of its struggle against drugs.

Joao Baena Soares, secretary general of the OAS, the organization that is sponsoring this meeting, stressed in his speech that despite the large sums of money spent on this struggle against drugs, this action must continue.

Baena encouraged the participants, representatives of 32 American countries, approximately 20 European and Asian nations, and international organizations, to go beyond the paperwork and continue to be angered by drug trafficking.

The ministerial meeting of the Alliance of the Americas Against Drugs will end tomorrow with the release of the Ixtapa document and action plan on the struggle against drugs in the continent. The meeting was preceded by two days of technical meetings during which the experts discussed cooperation in this field.

Cuba**More on Reaction, Events Relating to TV Marti****11-17 Apr Jamming Reported**

*FL1904115390 Havana Tele Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Text] The enemy transmissions beamed from the Cudjoe Key military enclave continued from Wednesday, 11 April; until Tuesday, 17 April, except on Thursday at dawn when they only used Spacenet and Intelsat satellites for this project. The broadcasts were carried between 0345 and 0645 each day, except on Wednesday—which was opportunely reported—when they began at 0145 and ended at 0445, interrupting programming of extreme popular interest.

The jamming equipment showed a high level of efficiency every day and work is being done to improve its exploitation. The average period of time elapsed between the detection of the signal and the jamming was maintained at around two minutes. The enemy signal is not present in Matanzas and Pinar del Rio Provinces. Consequently, the device continues on an alert phase. The measures for the protection and defense of our media are being implemented and the compilation and assessment of information continues.

It is worth mentioning that during the five hours that the jamming of radio broadcast was carried out, the expectations for this stage were fulfilled.

It is necessary to note the cooperation of the population, which has given tremendous attention to the combatants and civilian personnel involved in this battle. The high morale and cohesiveness of the personnel carrying out these missions must be noted as well.

During this period, important figures, institutions, and government representatives continued to reject the behavior of the U.S. Government. Disinformation for the public continued in the United States.

Security Council Receives Protest

*FL2004005590 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2301 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[From the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] Cuba has presented an accusation against the United States before the UN Security Council for the television hostilities against our country. Cuba has accused Washington of violating the ruling of the International Board of Frequency Registration of the International Telecommunications Union.

The Cuban accusation is presented in a letter from Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Alarcon to UN Security Council President (Tefaye Tadere), an Ethiopian. The letter includes a document of the International Board of Frequency Registration which explains the violations

committed by the United States when it set up its counterrevolutionary television station. The international organization has asked Washington for additional information in this regard on two occasions, but has not yet received any response.

Ulaanbaatar: 'Threat to Peace'

*FL1904182990 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Text] The Mongolian Government stated in Ulaanbaatar today that the anti-Cuban television transmissions from U.S. territory toward Cuba are a threat to peace.

A note issued by the Mongolian Foreign Affairs Ministry and published by the newspaper UNEN stresses that the Mongolian people support the Cuban Government and people's fair demand regarding the action carried out by the U.S. Administration.

UNEN adds that the anti-Cuban television transmissions are aggressive and against international law, thus creating a threat for peaceful ideals of security and cooperation in the Caribbean region.

More on Abalkin's Remarks on Bilateral Trade

*FL1904134790 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
0312 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Text] Havana, 18 Apr (NOTIMEX)—It was reported here that the Soviet Union will maintain its supplies to Cuba this year but we do not know what the future of the five-year economic cooperation plan will be after 1991.

Leonid Abalkin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said the fast pace with which his country is moving toward a market economy will force the establishment of a new trade basis with Cuba. At the end of the 20th Cuba-USSR intergovernmental economic cooperation meeting, Abalkin explained that the Soviet Union will adapt to CEMA outlines on prices and the international market.

Regarding the future of trade with Cuba, he said: There is no answer at this time inasmuch as we cannot predict the outlook of our own development.

Regarding the signing of the 1991-1995 five-year trade plan (the previous one ends this year), Abalkin asserted that the ties will have to be more flexible and that mechanisms will probably be introduced for free individual contracts, which would be analyzed by a joint intergovernmental commission.

The Soviet official noted that the governments of the two countries are interested in improving their trade relations because they constitute a bilateral stabilization factor. He said Cuba and the Soviet Union have created complementary trade structures over the last 30 years. On the other hand, he did not indicate the amount of Cuba's foreign debt owed to Moscow. The debt is a

subject that is dealt with between governments, not in the meeting we held, he added.

Abalkin said that, in spite of its internal economic problems, the Soviet Union is maintaining its fuel supplies to the island because it also needs Cuban sugar, chromium, and nickel for its own stability. The official was optimistic about the flow of goods between the two countries because, although there are problems, there is understanding, he asserted.

In my opinion, he said, trade between the two countries could double inasmuch as there is a large potential in areas such as tourism, medicine, and investments in technological projects and joint enterprises.

The two countries signed yesterday a trade agreement for 1990 amounting to \$14 billion and created a high-level commission to negotiate the terms and basis of the next five-year economic cooperation plan that would be in effect beginning in 1991. The economic agreements are part of the 1986 five-year plan. However, the volume of their exchanges was increased by 8.7 percent this year because of the inclusion of new Cuban exports of medicines and medical equipment.

Almeida Meets With Zimbabwe President Mugabe

*FL2004004290 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 20 Apr 90*

[Text] Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe met today with Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque, with whom he talked about the international situation and bilateral ties. Official sources in the Cuban delegation have reported that Almeida transmitted a message from our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, for which Mugabe expressed his appreciation with affection and respect. President Mugabe had words of encouragement for the firm position of the Cuban Government, party, and people against the growing external threats, and for being a bulwark in the defense of socialism.

Meets With Namibia's Nujoma

*FL1904180490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Text] Namibian President Sam Nujoma and Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida met in Harare, Zimbabwe today. Almeida and Nujoma exchanged views regarding world affairs and bilateral issues.

Nujoma mentioned the efforts his government is making to improve the country's social and economic situation since the proclamation of Namibian independence last March. Namibia's independence ended over 60 years of South African colonial domination.

Almeida briefed Nujoma on the current Cuban situation stressing the existing psychological, aggressive campaign launched by the United States through the illegal and ill-named Jose Marti television station.

*** EL NORTE Surveys Cuban Attitudes**

*90CA0015A Monterrey EL NORTE in Spanish
20, 21, 22, 23 Mar 90*

[Article and polls by Andres Meza, Haydee Perez, Antonio Mancillas, and Liliana Gonzalez]

[20 Mar pp 7A-10A]

[Text] A public opinion poll of Havana residents has revealed that for most Cubans, Fidel Castro has ceased being a hero and Cuba's revolution has turned into a dictatorship.

In order to have a first-hand view of certain aspects of the daily life of Cuban people, four reporters from EL NORTE's Research Department traveled to Havana to conduct an opinion poll (see "Methodology" below).

According to the spontaneous answers of those polled, Major Fidel Castro's image has deteriorated in recent years.

When asked their opinion of Castro, 40 percent sarcastically replied that "Fidel is the most prominent TV star."

"Fidel loves to be on television." "He thinks he's the current rage." "We have two channels here: one for baseball and the other for Fidel!" "He's the only thing you see on TV." These were a few of the responses from those polled.

Some 35 percent said Castro is a good ruler, but not those around him, particularly ministers "who allow and promote influence trafficking."

Another 21 percent said "Fidel is a dictator, no question about it," while 4 percent spontaneously offered up a very Cuban expression of scorn: "He's a no-good SOB."

Nevertheless, while 26 percent of those surveyed think Castro is a hero, 31 percent disagreed.

The greatest percentage is inclined to think he was once considered a hero, but is no longer.

According to 60 percent of those polled, the greatest achievement of the Cuban revolution is that everyone is guaranteed an education. Another 30 percent think its greatest accomplishment is free medical care.

However, when asked the revolution's greatest flaw, 66 percent said it has turned into a dictatorship "or something resembling one" and 12 percent explained that while before they were "slaves of the Gringos, now they are Fidel's slaves."

It is significant that the vast majority of Cuban people, including minors, hear political speeches live, but 45 percent do not go voluntarily.

Even more significant is the fact that those who hear them do not believe them because, they say, the same topics are repeated over and over.

"We have to go and applaud everything he says." "When Fidel speaks in the street, there is a policeman for every five persons and if they see you criticizing or disagreeing with the speech, you're in trouble," they said.

In answer to the question, "Do you know if people 'disappear' for political reasons?" 30 percent of those questioned said they did, while 27 percent answered negatively, another 22 percent did not know, and 21 percent refused to respond.

In general, this question was asked at the end of each interview because most of those polled exhibited some nervousness.

"If they catch me talking politics with you, the policeman will smile at you and take me away for a week, that is, if I'm lucky." "I have a brother I haven't seen for 3 years and we can't do anything about it." "You have no idea what they have in the interior. They say there's no more room in the jails." "No one knows where Fidel lives because if we knew, we would get rid of him ourselves," they said.

In the opinion of 87 percent of those polled, there is no freedom of the press in Cuba and even if they do receive news about the outside world, they are not informed about the real situation in their own country.

In theory, socialism does not tolerate racism, social classes, prostitution, or drugs, but the opinion poll conducted among Havana residents revealed that in practice, not only do these problems exist, but they are growing worse by the day.

For example, 96 percent admitted that racism exists and 94 percent said there are social classes.

Some 87 percent said female prostitution exists and 41 percent said there is male prostitution.

Only 2 percent of those polled said drugs do exist in Havana, specifically marijuana.

In general, the opinion poll revealed that the majority of Havana residents do not agree with Castro's political line.

Methodology

Four EL NORTE investigative reporters roamed the streets of Havana for a week questioning Cubans for the very first time about their political and economic opinions, their views on education and the family.

The results given are the product of a public opinion poll of 400 men and women over the age of 18 questioned at random in Havana.

In no way can these figures be considered an opinion poll with the statistical precision of a margin of error of less than 3 percent because they were not compiled with the methodology employed when conducting a poll in the free world.

To endeavor to conduct a poll in a country whose very population statistics are unknown and which does not even have maps is virtually impossible.

The four EL NORTE reporters roamed the streets as tourists, each one chatting with 100 Cubans, inserting predetermined questions into their conversations. Their answers were later noted down in order to be tabulated.

This public opinion poll, the first of its kind ever undertaken behind the "Cane Curtain," is an attempt at providing a basis of reference for defining how Cubans view Fidel Castro, their system of government, their economic situation, and their quality of life.

What do Cubans think of Fidel Castro?

A dictator	21%
An SOB	4%
Good, but not the people around him	35%
Most prominent TV star.*	40%

*Expression commonly used by Cubans due to the frequency with which Castro appears on television.

Do you think Fidel Castro is a Hero?

No	31%
Yes	26%
Not now; used to be	43%

What is the most important accomplishment of the Cuban Revolution?

Free medical care	30%
Education for all	60%
Other reasons*	10%

*Low-percentage responses.

In what ways do you notice the system of government has deteriorated?*

Do not have enough to eat	50%
In everything	25%
Do not have the freedom you do	10%
Live under a dictatorship	5%
No money for clothes	4%
USSR does not help us	3%
Everyone is sad	3%

*Question put to 95 percent who said it has deteriorated.

What is the greatest flaw of the Cuban Revolution?

Has become a dictatorship	66%
Gringos' slaves before; now Fidel's slaves	2%
Cannot leave the island	2%
Blacks still black and whites still white	7%
Cannot speak freely	2%
None	1%

Do you know if people 'disappear' for political reasons?	
Yes	30%
No	27%
Do not know	22%
Refuse to answer	21%

Do you hear political speeches live?	
Yes	89%
No	4%
Nearly always	7%

Do you go to them voluntarily?*	
No, but if I don't, I get written up, I go so I won't have problems at work	45%
Yes, I am interested in them	30%
When I was little, but not now	22%
No response	3%

*Question put only to 96 percent who said they heard or almost always heard them.

Do you believe the speeches?*	
Not everything	15%
Yes	5%
No, Fidel always talks about himself	80%

*Question asked only of 96 percent who said they heard or almost always heard them.

Does female prostitution exist?	
Yes, definitely	87%
Yes, but not much	7%
No	6%

Is there male prostitution?	
Yes, definitely	41%
Do not know	32%
Yes, but not much	15%
No	12%

Is there freedom of the press in Cuba?	
No; about world events, yes, but not about what happens here	87%
Yes	7%
Actually do not know	6%

Does Cuba have social classes?	
Yes	94%
No	6%

Is there racism?	
Yes, the people say no, but it exists	96%
No	4%

Are there drugs?	
No	98%
Yes	2%

Have you heard of perestroika?	
Yes	100%

[21 Mar pp 9A-12A]

[Text] Cuba's economy is deteriorating daily and yet most Cubans think that by changing the system of government and optimizing the management of foreign exchange, the situation would improve, according to a public opinion poll conducted in Havana.

In order to learn the economic situation of the Cuban people, reporters from EL NORTE's Research Department traveled to Havana during the last week of February and first week of March to conduct a public opinion poll (see "Methodology").

In response to the question, "Do you think Cuba's economy is better, the same, or worse?" 58 percent of those polled said it is worse, 27 percent thought it was the same, and 15 percent answered that it was better.

Some 85 percent of those who think the economy is worse or the same basically propose a change in the system of government and better management of foreign exchange.

"If we continue to be isolated on this island, we will never modernize." "Since the Soviets have stopped helping us, we are much worse off." "I work so we can eat." These were the comments of three housewives as they waited in line.

Asked what they would do if they had \$500 and the chance to buy what they wanted the most, 38 percent of those interviewed said they would buy clothes, 12 percent a radio cassette recorder, and 8 percent food.

Some said they would buy a color television set or VCR, while others would travel, and the rest would buy shoes, furniture, cassettes, or toys for the children.

"I want a Japanese VCR because Soviet electrical appliances are no good and they fall apart right away." "If I had a radio-cassette recorder, perhaps I could fix it so I could listen to stations from another country." "When a

tourist gives us a cassette, we pass it around and record it. That way we get acquainted with music from other places," university students told us.

When asked, "Are you satisfied with the wage you are paid?" 68 percent said they were not, while 32 percent said they were. One must note that a large number of persons interviewed, particularly women, answered with extreme caution due to the fact that they thought the questions were designed to root out counterrevolutionaries. This despite the fact that they were never questioned openly, but rather, as part of a regular conversation.

For those interviewed, food is a serious problem that troubles the entire population and absorbs the greatest percentage of their budget. Paying for public services is the second largest expenditure, while the third is clothing and shoes.

"Here we work just to eat." "My entertainment is one bottle of rum a week. That way I forget I have not eaten."

According to the poll, the only ones who devote some of their money to entertainment are young people who live with their parents because they do not pay for public services or food.

In the opinion of those polled, the most profitable profession is medicine, followed by that of university teaching and, in third place, the Army and Navy.

"Not only are they the professions that pay the best, but the ones that enjoy the greatest privileges because they can have company cars and move about more easily." "Doctors and professors travel to Russia and Germany for advanced study, while the Army goes to Angola and the Navy to South America."

"Now when I talk with tourists, I realize that everything here is behind," said one secretary working for the government. "I can't believe a woman in Mexico can earn good money. Here, if a man is a technician and a woman is too, the man makes more. Why? I don't know. Ask Fidel."

Do you think Cuba's economy is better, the same, or worse this past year?

Same	27%
Better	15%
Worse	58%

What would you propose to improve the economic situation?*

Change the country's system of government totally	42%
Improve management of foreign exchange	15%
Exchange ideas with other countries	14%
Cannot express opinion because we are not taken into account	14%
Introduce perestroika	7%
Do not know	8%

*Question put to 85 percent who said the economic situation was worse or the same.

Are you or are you not satisfied with your wages?

Satisfied	32%
Dissatisfied	68%

Where does most of your money go, first, second, and third?

	1st	2nd	3rd
Food	53%	10%	12%
Clothing, shoes	17%	33%	23%
Public services	10%	42%	17%
Savings		2%	3%
Entertainment	20%	13%	7%
No answer			38%

How much do you make a month? (In Cuban pesos)

Lab technician	300
Navy technician	280
Museum guard	280
Monument cleaner	200
Construction worker	200
Mechanic	198
Athlete	185
Elementary school teacher	180
Printer	180
Transportation inspector	180
Tourist trade	180
Painter	180
Administrator	172
Civil construction technician	165
Transport line operator	160
Press worker	152
Gastronomist	150
Taxi driver	150
Car mechanic	148
Nurse	143
Warehouse worker	142
Carpenter	140
Waiter	138
Secretary	120
Cultural promoter	100
City cleaner	100
Retired	64

*1 Cuban peso = \$0.75.

Prices of certain items in Havana (in Cuban pesos)

Shoes	150
Dress	120
Leg of pork	120

Pants	100
Steak	10
Family-size pizza	4
Ice cream cone	50

If you had \$500 right now to spend on anything you wanted, what would you buy?

Clothes	38%
Radio-cassette recorder	12%
Food	8%
Color television set	7%
VCR	7%
Vacation/travel	7%
Shoes	7%
Furniture	6%
Cassettes	5%
Toys	3%

[22 Mar pp 7A-10A]

[Text] Not only has Fidel Castro's dictatorship generated hunger for food and freedom among the Cuban people, but it has broken up most families.

Results of the public opinion poll revealed that family unity is constantly threatened because more and more young people are leaving the island every day in search of freedom.

In order to know the daily life of the Cuban people, four EL NORTE reporters traveled to Havana to conduct a public opinion poll of the population over the age of 18 (see "Methodology").

"A friend of mine and I are going to escape to Miami on wooden planks, but first we are going to grease our bodies to keep the sharks away," one interviewee told us. "My mom will cry, but I'll write to her later."

One of the most significant revelations of the poll was that 63 percent of all citizens say they are not happy in Cuba, while 37 percent say they are.

"How can I be happy if two of my children escaped last year and I know nothing about them?" asked a 40-year-old woman interviewed in her home in La Habana Nueva. "My husband wants us to try to get to Miami in tires to go look for them."

Several persons agreed that at least 25 persons try to escape from the island every day, leaving their broken families behind.

When asked, "Do you have relatives or friends abroad?" 83 percent said they did.

The majority said their relatives or friends were in the United States, mostly Miami, Florida.

In the opinion of those polled, 40 percent of the 83 percent of all Cubans who left the island did so because they had an opportunity to do so during the 1980 opening, and another 38 percent escaped because they did not agree with the Cuban system of government.

Eight percent left during the Cuban revolution and 6 percent escaped by marrying Mexican women.

When asked whether they would like to be with their relatives, 60 percent said they were "desperate or wild about" going to live with them, 20 percent said they would not, 14 percent said they would only like to go for a visit, and 6 percent said they would, provided they could go with their entire family.

When asked, "Are Cuban families close?" 53 percent said they were, a quarter said they were not because of ideological conflicts between parents and children, and another quarter said "Yes and no" because there are no stable, lasting marriages.

"I am married, but if a Mexican woman would marry me and get me out of here, I would leave my wife." "I am hoping to marry a Mexican woman because a lot of them come here and I don't care if she's ugly." "The Cubans' only hope is Mexican women," they said.

The poll found that on the average, a Cuban family has five children, but the "economic and ideological crisis" is limiting family growth.

"Communism is breaking up Cuban families, and what Fidel does not realize is that it is families, not just soldiers, that make Cuba," said one person polled. "Our children are growing up."

Are you happy in Cuba?

Yes	37%
No	63%

Do you have relatives or friends abroad?

No	17%
Yes	83%

In what country?

United States	84%
Mexico	4%
Spain	4%
Canada	2%
France	2%
Switzerland	2%
Jamaica	2%

Why did they leave?*

Had the chance in 1980	40%
Did not like the system/dissented	38%
During Cuban Revolution	8%
Married Mexican women	6%
Were not Cuban and left	6%
Relatives abroad sent for them	2%

*Question asked of 83 percent with relatives or friends abroad

How are you related to them?*

Cousins	29%
Aunts/Uncles	15%
Siblings	13%
Friends	8%
Grandparents	5%
Entire family	5%
Mother	3%
Father	3%
Nieces/Nephews	2%
Not related	17%

*Question asked of 83 percent with relatives or friends abroad

Would you like to go with them?*

No	20%
Only to visit; to get to know	14%
Would like to, but my family is here	6%
Desperate to leave; would love to	60%

*Question asked of 83 percent with relatives or friends abroad.

How many are there in your family?

4	28%
6	27%
3	16%
5	12%
7	5%
Live alone	5%
2	3%
8	2%
9	2%

Are Cuban families close?

Yes	53%
No; parent-children conflicts over ideological differences	25%
Yes and no; there are marriages, but since divorce is easy, it is often granted	22%

Is it nice to have children in Cuba?

Only 1 or 2; very difficult economic situation	64%
Yes	28%
Here, no; in another country, yes	5%
Do not want any; Cubans [men] are impossible	3%

Where do you usually go for entertainment?

Dancing at nightclubs, discotheques*	40%
Beach**	23%
Strolling around downtown; having ice cream	13%
Getting together with friends; parties	12%
Movies	5%
No entertainment	2%
Eating out	2%
Playing volleyball	2%
Theater	1%

*Havana has two types of discotheques: for tourists (where Cubans are not allowed) and for the people (where tourists can get in). Neither have spotlights and loud music is prohibited.

**Access to beaches also limited.

[23 Mar pp 9A-12A]

[Text] Cubans agree that the level of education is very good as a result of the system of education for everyone imposed by Fidel Castro's regime, according to a public opinion poll conducted by EL NORTE in Havana.

Although 95 percent also consider the educational level of teachers very high, most do not like what they are studying or studied and 74 percent do not like the work they do.

"I am going to hotel school and I will work as an elevator operator. I don't like it, but I have no choice." "I am a taxi driver who will never have his own car." "I wanted to study languages, but they gave me Russian even though I don't like Russia or the language." "I studied French, but they made me work as a tour guide." These were the comments of persons interviewed in Old Havana.

Some 17 percent of those polled said they were studying economics. One university teacher explained that this is the new trend in the world and Cuba needs economists.

According to the responses gathered, 58 percent said they had jobs related to what they had studied and 42 percent said they did not.

As all Cubans know, no one can leave the island, much less study in another country, except for those taking up some specialization in a Socialist-bloc country.

However, in answer to the hypothetical question of where they would like to have studied if they had been free to choose, 50 percent said in any nonsocialist country, without being specific.

Some 25 percent mentioned Mexico, 17 percent the United States, and 8 percent chose Cuba.

In general, both the level of education achieved by Cubans and the knowledge maintained after the university is a source of pride for the entire population.

"Perhaps we do not have the freedom to study what we want, but we are guaranteed an education and a doctor to take care of our health." "In Mexico, not everyone knows how to read and write and they do not have doctors; here we do," they say.

Five out of every 10 Cubans polled referred to social problems in the free world such as drug addiction, poverty in Mexico, and the lack of education for all.

"All Cubans know how to read and write." "As a mulatto, I may not have been able to go to school without the revolution." These were some of the comments.

As the young people polled grew more confident as the conversation progressed, they invariably expressed ideas against Cuban educational policy, criticizing the "decadence of socialism on the island."

"If they let me choose between going to school here and going abroad, even if I couldn't study I would take the latter." "Naturally, I know how to read, but I can only read socialist literature." "I have never read a foreign magazine."

What type of studies or training are you pursuing?

Economics	17%
Medicine	5%
Telephone operator	7%
College preparatory	7%
Nursing	5%
Hotel school	5%
Physical education	5%
Engineering, chemistry	5%
Electronics	5%
Construction	5%
Welding	5%
Biology	3%
Military service	3%
Chemist	3%
French	3%
Administration	3%
Languages	2%
Machine design	2%

Law	2%
Mechanical engineering	2%
Physics, mathematics	2%
Meteorology, aeronautics	2%

Do you like what you are studying?

Yes	32%
No	68%

Are you working in your field of study?

Yes	58%
No	42%

How well prepared do you think Cuban teachers are?

Poorly, particularly at elementary level	5%
Very well prepared and trained, all university graduates	95%

What type of work do you do?

Automobile mechanic	17%
Waiter	16%
Lawyer	11%
Monument reconstruction	6%
Construction	5%
Shipping packer	5%
Administrator (tourist goods)	5%
Nursing	5%
Housewife	5%
Port control board operator	5%
Bus inspector	5%
Printer	5%
Electrical appliance repairman	5%
Chemical engineer (naval facility)	5%

Do you like your work?

Yes	26%
No	74%

If you had not gone to school in Cuba, where would you like to have gone?

Any nonsocialist country	50%
Mexico	25%
United States	12%
Here in Cuba	8%

Have you had a chance to read magazines from Mexico or the United States?

Yes	8%
No	92%

What would you say is the level of education of the Cuban people?	
Good, everyone can read and write, has minimum 12 years of schooling	100%
Do you read books other than textbooks?	
Yes	95%
No	5%
Do you have a radio?	
Yes	100%
Do you have a television set?	
Black and white	83%
Color	17%
Do you have a VCR?	
No	95%
Yes	5%
Do you buy newspapers?	
Yes	100%
What newspapers do you buy?*	
EL GRANMA	70%
JUVENTUD REBELDE	15%
EL GRANMA and JUVENTUD REBELDE	10%
EL TRIBUNA	5%
*All newspapers published by government.	
Is medical care in Cuba good?	
Yes	100%

* Usefulness of Ration Books Discussed

90CA0011A Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish
9 Mar 90 p 31

[Article by Alberto Pozo: "Impromptu Survey"]

[Text] Inasmuch as I am always arguing for the regulated sale of consumer products, I receive responses from my readers, but now in unusual quantities. Whether I am in the street, on the bus, at work, or out with friends, everyone I know comes up to me, and all of them argue for control over ration books as insurance for their particular group.

While ration books used to regulate the sale of both food and industrial products have received well-deserved recognition, they are now encountering limitations. People finally have a perfect understanding of this practical instrument of social justice whose abolition many demanded for years in times of greater prosperity.

It is true that under circumstances of reasonable abundance, we should want free trade without any type of control or red tape, inasmuch as it liberates us from bureaucratic obstacles, speeds up purchases, and makes life easier.

Let us recall that the ration book appeared with the triumph of the revolution, when the Yankees closed off the trade on which we depended and proceeded to carry out a total economic blockade.

We gradually established relations with socialist countries and, at the same time, our work expanded national production. There came a time in the early 1980's when for newsmen covering the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the greatest joy was when they informed us of new products freed from control of the ration book.

At that time, logically enough, it was a demonstration of our growing development because of the increase in trade as well as the boost from that which made it possible: national production. I commented in one article that we would emerge from underdevelopment when we could eliminate ration books because we would have entered a world of reasonable abundance. Eliminating the ration book in those early years would have meant that our agriculture was powerful and our industry capable of delivering quantities of products for optimum exports and coverage of the domestic market.

Upheavals in the socialist world were soon upon us, starting to affect their economies and, consequently, their foreign trade substantially, to say nothing of changes in political direction. Some wish to build capitalism peacefully, while others have no clear idea where they are headed.

We must emphasize that the Soviet Union, through its rulers, has repeatedly specified its solidarity with Cuba and we do not doubt it, but the logical disorganization resulting from changes affects productivity and production and this is necessarily reflected in its commercial trade. We must therefore be prepared for possible delays for some products.

The most important element of this communication with readers is that I have been able to ascertain that the people are aware of possible repercussions on consumption. I say this because although we are very clear about the Yankee military danger and prepared for psychological warfare aimed at all the people, we are far from having a clear view of storm clouds on the economic horizon.

Without claiming to equal such states of consciousness, this impromptu survey allows me to state that the picture that may soon be approaching is relatively well-known, based on a synthesis of views of all those who came to me: "Whatever comes and whenever and however it comes, it should be distributed by the ration book in order to provide equal opportunities for consumption."

Domestic Trade has instituted the regulation of products sold freely and even those that are controlled. There is a resulting improvement in search of fair distribution, but we are still at the mercy of those who stand in line, those who seek partners to hoard products for the enjoyment of a specific group or for illegal sale, given the adverse circumstance that a working person cannot stand in line and thus loses the product offered. Such situations can be corrected by placing the maximum number of products under the control of the ration book.

Bahamas

Foreign Minister Praises Gorbachev Initiatives

FL1904115990 Bridgetown CANA in English
2049 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, April 18, CANA—The Bahamas has welcomed the changes taking place in the Soviet Union under President Mikhail Gorbachev, and hopes the relationship between the two countries will enhance cooperation. Foreign Minister Charles Carter has said here.

"As one such democracy, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas welcomes and encourages the democratic initiatives of President Gorbachev in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," Carter told a visiting five-member Soviet parliamentary delegation.

Carter said he hoped the mutual cooperation between the two countries "will be extended to bring about improved relations between the Soviet Union and the Bahamas." The Soviet leader has spearheaded a programme of openness and economic reform that has won him support in the West.

The Soviet delegation is on a goodwill tour of the region, and will visit Jamaica and the Dominican Republic. Head of the delegation, Boris Miroshin, secretary of the Soviet Supreme Soviet Committee, said his talks with officials in the Bahamas were useful.

"It was characterized by an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding he said, noting that views were exchanged [words indistinct] showed that the positions of the two countries were similar on many issues, including nuclear war.

"This is quite understandable. The modern world is too fragile and small for wars and power politics. Interdependence of all countries and peoples has become its distinct feature," he said.

Haiti

Demonstration Planned at U.S. Embassy 20 Apr

FL1904193090 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole
in French 1600 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Overseas Haitian organizations are planning to demonstrate before the U.S. embassy in Port-au-Prince

tomorrow, 20 April, to protest the Food and Drug Administration's [FDA] decision not to receive blood donations from Haitians, whom it calls generators of AIDS. The U.S. Government's attitude is going to lead to a similar demonstration on the same day before New York City Hall offices.

According to Edouard Tardieu's Social Christian People's Party of Haiti [PPSC], this FDA decision constitutes an affront to the right to life of all citizens living in the United States. The PPSC leader interprets the U.S. Government's behavior as a slap in the face for all Haitians.

Tardieu expressed satisfaction with the reaction of Haitian President Ertha Pascal Trouillot, who announced in an interview that the Haitian Government will vigorously protest this decision through diplomatic channels. Furthermore, Tardieu declares himself to be in solidarity with our compatriots' initiatives and urges the Haitian people to support the 20 April mobilization.

Cap-Haitien Demonstration Scheduled for 20 Apr

FL1904230490 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1830 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Report by James St. Julien]

[Excerpts] [St. Julien] [passage omitted] There is going to be a large demonstration tomorrow, 20 April, in Cap-Haitien, jointly called by the people's organizations in Cap-Haitien. They are asking for the entire population to participate.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] [passage omitted] Tomorrow everyone should rise up and join this peaceable and legal demonstration...[shifts thought] for we have informed both the police and the military commander in Cap-Haitien in writing. We said we are going to gather tomorrow at 1000 at the vocational school to discuss the problem and we will then take to the streets to make the following three demands: that criminal macoutes be arrested and tried; that the public administration be cleaned up; and that the cost of living decrease so that [words indistinct] soap, salt, rice, sugar—everything must decrease so...[end recording]

[St. Julien] Several union and political organizations in Cap-Haitien support this demonstration.

19 Apr Demonstration in Cabaret Turns Violent

FL1904214090 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1830 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer Valentin] The big news today is in Cabaret, where the situation has been precarious since this morning. [passage omitted] We will listen to two reports from our correspondent there.

[Begin reporter Jean Joseph Sanon recording] A Haitian Army sergeant has been killed, two people have been shot, and a number of arrests have been made. This is the

toll of a demonstration held in Cabaret today, 19 April. To a man, regardless of age or gender, the population took to the streets on Thursday 19 April to demand that Electricite d'Haiti [EDH, the national electric company] restore the power cut off a month ago.

There were flaming barricades at several intersections of the entrance to town early this morning. The sky was black with smoke and flames. Vehicles traveling along National Highway No. 1 were blocked. Employees of Minoterie d'Haiti [the national flour mill] and Ciment d'Haiti [cement company] in that area had to stay home. Nothing was functioning—not the marketplace, nor the public offices, nor commerce. The town was totally paralyzed.

At approximately 0730, the demonstrators took to the streets carrying the Haitian flag at the front of the demonstration. They were carrying placards, waving small branches of trees, playing drums and bamboo instruments, and singing slogans against EDH and Teleco [national telephone company]. [passage omitted] Concerned military from Cabaret accompanied the demonstrators to provide security.

At approximately 1000, soldiers from Arcahaie and Saint-Medard intervened forcefully in the Guiton area on the bridge over the Torcelle River. They beat people, forcing everyone they could lay hands on to lift the barricades. The military fired into the air to disperse the crowd. When the demonstrators arrived on the scene, they responded with a hail of rocks, and in the midst of a profusion of shots and under a hail of rocks, the military ran away from the bridge and into the barracks in Cabaret, which were also stoned. The demonstrators then returned to the bridge where a sergeant wounded two with a Fal rifle.

Wounded were Edner Valeus, who was shot in the upper left shoulder, and another person, whom we were unable to identify. When the demonstrators figured the soldier had run out of ammunition, they attacked him with rocks and sticks until they killed him, and then they set him on fire. This sergeant (Michelus Joseph), whose nickname is Sgt. Gros, was stationed at the Saint-Medard barracks located at the entrance to Arcahaie. He was killed at approximately 1100.

The Army came to the area and arrested several people. We were able to identify two: Jean Edouard Hilaire and Ti Gerard. They were beaten severely with sticks and fists. The residents of the Guiton area, where the sergeant was killed, have already begun fleeing and shutting all the doors to their houses. Military reinforcements from Croix des Bouquets arrived at approximately 1130. At noon, the road was unblocked and traffic began

circulating, but all other activities remained paralyzed in Cabaret. [passage omitted] The military are presently occupying the Guiton area.

If there are further developments, we will let you know. This is Jean Joseph Sanon, Radio Soleil, Cabaret. [end recording]

[Announcer Valentin] However, things did not stop there. Shortly thereafter, soldiers returned to the area and trashed a bunch of houses, firing many rounds of ammunition into them, and as we talk to you, many houses are being destroyed by fire and only soldiers are circulating in the streets of Cabaret. Most of the peasants have fled into the brush. Let us listen once again to our reporter, giving us the latest details on today's tragedy in Cabaret.

[Begin reporter Jean Joseph Sanon recording] At approximately 1230 on 19 April, soldiers from Arcahaie, Cabaret, and Croix des Bouquets appeared in the Guiton area where they found all the doors to all the houses shut. They trashed several houses and set fire to many others. Witnesses watching from their hiding places saw them trash the houses by firing many rounds of ammunition into them. The first house they trashed was that of the president of the Arcahaie-Cabaret Drivers Union, (Leoty, Jacques). Several tin- and straw-roofed houses were consumed in the fire, and it is possible that this neighborhood may be totally destroyed, because no one can get near it to put out the fire.

A Voice of America reporter asked the commanding officer a few questions. The officer said that he did not know anything about the fire, that it was people in the area who had (?set the fire). All the streets in Cabaret are at present empty. There are only a few vehicles circulating, with soldiers going up and down all the streets. Several more people have been arrested. A few of these people have head wounds. [passage omitted]

No one knows how far this situation will go.

This is Jean Joseph Sanon, Radio Soleil, Cabaret. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Announcer Valentin] The situation is very delicate, and there should be an official intervention by the nation's authorities in this matter so there will not be further damage in that area, Belbrun.

[Announcer Belbrun] We must also point out, Valentin, that there are many houses burning at present. There is much fire spreading in the area. The people in the area are asking that the fire department from Port-au-Prince go up there to limit the damage being caused by the fire, which was spreading to other fields and houses that had not yet burned.

Nicaragua

Contra Leaders To 'Fully' Comply With Cease-Fire

PA1904155990 Paris AFP in Spanish 1445 GMT
19 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 19 Apr (AFP)—Oscar Savalbarro, the anti-Sandinist military leader (Commander Ruben), has assured that the contras—including top military chief, Israel Galeano, (Commander Franklin)—will "fully" comply with the peace agreements signed with the Sandinist government on Thursday [19 April].

Savalbarro—who led the contra delegation to the successful peace negotiations that included the Nicaraguan Resistance (RN), the Sandinists, and the government-elect of Violeta de Chamorro—gave guarantees that his men will support the commitments.

When specifically asked about "Franklin," the leader said that Galeano will also comply with the agreements.

Rumors were circulating to the effect that Galeano was planning to continue at arms if the Sandinists did not agree to their own disarmament, an issue that was not specifically mentioned in the peace agreements signed early Thursday morning.

"We all have goodwill to comply with the agreements we have signed for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people," Savalbarro added.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Defense Minister General Humberto Ortega said that "any contras who are opposed to these agreements and refuse to enter the security zones, will have to deal with the laws of the country."

According to the agreements, the contras must begin their demobilization and disarmament in the afternoon of 25 April—the day Violeta de Chamorro takes over as president of Nicaragua—and this process will have to be completed by 10 June, "at the latest."

Chamorro 'Pleased' With Agreement

PA2004024490 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
2220 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan President-elect Violeta Chamorro today endorsed the effective and definitive cease-fire agreement reached by the Sandinist and rebel delegations after 18 hours of arduous negotiations.

Following a meeting with Bernard Aronson, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, which lasted more than four hours, Chamorro said she felt "pleased" with the agreement, which includes a deadline for the contras' demobilization not later than 10 June 1990.

"We do not want war, we want peace. The Nicaraguans must shake hands; we must be able to forgive," Chamorro emphasized.

The president-elect informed journalists that she had talked with Aronson, who was visiting the capital today "for a few hours" to personally learn about the situation in Nicaragua, the turnover of power, and the agreements signed by Sandinist General Humberto Ortega and rebel Commander "Ruben" (Oscar Savalbarro).

Sixty-one-year-old Chamorro said that the high-ranking U.S. official, who will travel to Costa Rica later today, was also "pleased" about the signing of the cease-fire agreement, which became effective at noon today (1800 GMT).

"Aronson endorsed the agreement because, like any human being, he is interested in peace," the Nicaraguan president-elect said.

The U.S. diplomat avoided giving statements to the media, and he only accepted to pose for photographs with Nicaraguan President-elect Violeta Chamorro.

Humberto Ortega Calls for 'Rejoicing'

PA1904154290 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
1405 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Defense Minister General Humberto Ortega said today that the definite cease-fire signed early this morning with the contras "marks a day of rejoicing over the end of the war" that has caused 30,000 deaths over the past nine years.

The agreement was announced to the press at 0600 hours (1200 GMT) at the OAS office in Managua where the 18 hours of negotiations that began on Tuesday [18 April] were held.

The defense minister, who is the brother of outgoing President Daniel Ortega, emphasized that "today, the Sandinist National Liberation Front has not achieved any victory, because this victory has been achieved by the people of Nicaragua in this historic moment that Central America was awaiting."

The text of the agreement that provides the details for putting an end to the eight-year-old civil war in Nicaragua was read by the Archbishop of Managua, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who witnessed the conversations.

Sitting together with the Nicaraguan Cardinal was Gen. Ortega, Commander "Ruben," chief negotiator for the contras; Antonio Lacayo, chief of the transition team of President-elect Violeta Chamorro; as well as the commanders of Yatama, an anti-Sandinist Indian organization from the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Both parties decided that the disarmament of the contras who are in Nicaraguan territory will begin 25 April, and will end—at the latest—on 10 June 1990.

Next Wednesday, 25 April, is also the date set for the inauguration of the president-elect of Nicaragua, the conservative Violeta Chamorro.

"We all made efforts," said Gen. Ortega, "so that the disarmament and the demobilization would take place on 25 April, but after analyzing everything very carefully we encountered technical and operational problems. We have worked very hard to achieve this agreement."

The beginning of disarmament next Wednesday "is a relief, if we compare it to the tragedy we have had over these past few years of the war, because we now have a date set for putting an end to it," he added.

Gen. Ortega added that all those who have signed the cease-fire "have expressed our true and firm will for achieving peace, and our hopes that there are no problems in complying with the agreement."

Meanwhile, Commander "Ruben" said that he is sure the new Chamorro government "will give all the guarantees the rebel commanders need to live in peace in Nicaragua."

Ruben added that he does not believe that there is any rebel commander who will refuse to accept the agreement signed today.

Answering reporters' questions, Gen. Ortega said that those contras who continue to carry out armed actions after 25 April will be considered outside the signed agreements and therefore "subject to Nicaraguan law."

'Addendum' to Toncontin Agreement

PA1904192090 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish
1130 GMT 19 Apr 90

["Addendum to the Toncontin agreements" from the Negotiation Commission of the Nicaraguan Resistance, RN, and the delegation representing President-elect Violeta Chamorro, and Msgr. Miguel Obando y Bravo, signed on 19 April in Managua; read by Msgr. Miguel Obando y Bravo—live or recorded]

[Text] In light of the agreement for the effective and definite cease-fire that was signed today between the Nicaragua government and the RN, the negotiation commission of the RN and the delegation representing the president-elect of Nicaragua hereby announce the following to the people of Nicaragua and the international community:

1. We are deeply satisfied that in fully complying with the Toncontin agreement, the voluntary disarming of the RN forces that were still in the Republic of Honduras has taken place today and that an agreement for the effective and definite cease-fire under the auspices of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo has also been signed.

2. In order for the demobilization process to continue peacefully and to guarantee the lives and the normal and peaceful development of the RN members, we have agreed that the disarming of the RN forces should begin in the afternoon on 25 April and that the full demobilization must be finalized by 10 June, at the latest.

3. The voluntary delivery of weapons, as it was done today in the Republic of Honduras, will be done in the presence of international organizations such as the UN Observer Group in Central America and the International Commission of Support and Verification and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo voices his satisfaction over the patriotic decisions that have been taken and joins the signatories in giving thanks to our Lord for having enlightened the involved parties.

[Dated] Managua, 18 April 1990.

[Signed] Oscar Savalbarro, a.k.a. Commander "Ruben;" Antonio Lacayo, and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

Ortega Discusses Agreement During Interview

PA2004023390 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
0110 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by unidentified reporters on 19 April; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] I believe that all the Nicaraguans who are directly or indirectly involved with the counterrevolution are now obligated to abide by these agreements. In this way they will be contributing to peace and the end of the war in Nicaragua. We will not be able to say that the war has ended as long as these agreements are not implemented. The task ahead is to ensure that the agreements are respected and implemented. We must call on all the Nicaraguan people so that together we will all contribute to create the necessary trust that will allow the [words indistinct]. When I speak of all the Nicaraguan people, I am also including those who are directly or indirectly involved in counterrevolutionary activities. I am asking them to respect the agreements and (ensure) safety when these agreements are implemented.

I wish to remind you that thousands of contras and thousands of Somozist guardsmen have been released, and they are now living throughout the country. They are the best proof of the fact that we have respected the lives of those Nicaraguans who were involved with Somozism or the contras, and who were sent to jail and later released. The Nicaraguans who are involved in counter-revolutionary activities and who will now begin to disarm and demobilize will be given the same treatment.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Ortega] They have signed an agreement. Now that they have signed the agreement, they are obligated to abide by what they signed. All the Nicaraguan people must join in the effort to ensure that the agreement will be respected.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Ortega] The issue of control has always been on the table. It is an issue that we have never set aside. We hope that as the disarmament process advances, the contras will also realize that [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Ortega] We have talked about (?what has happened) in the various regions in Nicaragua and about the agreements reached today. We talked about the possibilities that exist for working to achieve stability in Nicaragua and contribute to a process of stability in the Central American region.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Ortega] The talks were open and constructive.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] reduction of the armed forces in Central America?

[Ortega] What was that?

[Reporter] Did you talk about the reduction of the armed forces...

[Ortega, interrupting] We did not talk about that because that is understood. The peace plan is something that is understood.

[Reporter] What role will you [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] I am thinking in the immediate future. I plan to continue struggling to protect the revolution's achievements, to strengthen democracy in Nicaragua, and above all to achieve peace and put an end to the war. At this moment, this means ensuring that the agreements signed today [words indistinct] are implemented. My main responsibility as a political leader in this country is to ensure the implementation of the agreements signed today, 19 April. It is also a responsibility that all the Nicaraguan people have.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]?

[Ortega] I wish to clarify that when Mrs. Chamorro, and I met yesterday afternoon at her house, we agreed that the [words indistinct] for the demobilization and disarmament of the contra was 25 April. In other words, it was the deadline set by the Central American presidents.

In fact, if they had, for example, decided that it was necessary to extend the deadline, they could have extended it until 30 April. Mrs. Chamorro and I, meaning the current Nicaraguan Government and the future Nicaraguan Government, fully agree on this. In case [words indistinct] beyond 30 April, as a concession, but what happened during the talks and the negotiations on this issue? [Words indistinct] said that they, meaning those who have an important role to play in this, consider the 25 April deadline is too short, that the 30 April deadline was also too short, and that a 25 May deadline might be more...[changes thought] Then they asked that the deadline be moved to 10 June.

The ONUCA [UN Observer Group in Central America] cannot remain here indefinitely. They have a deadline. Therefore, a 10 June deadline should be established because it is better to establish a deadline and to carry out the disarmament before 10 June than to reach the 25 April deadline without carrying out the contras' total

disarmament for operational reasons, or to reach the 30 April deadline without carrying out the contras' total disarmament. ONUCA proposed that a 10 June deadline be established, yet both Mrs. Chamorro and I prefer the 25 April deadline.

In any case, we believe that the agreement is highly positive, that ONUCA's position is a realistic position. We are not going to [words indistinct] ONUCA's position. We consider it to be a realistic position and that we have exhausted everything.

The agreement reached today cannot be followed by any other agreement or any other decision. There is nothing to negotiate. There is nothing to discuss. Now it is a matter of complying, and we hope that all the Nicaraguans involved, because they are involved in counterrevolutionary activities, will put down their weapons and join the country's normal life and contribute to peace.

This is an historic opportunity for them to contribute toward peace and stability in Nicaragua, and no contra should now come around and say that he does not accept peace, because he would logically be placing himself in a position of rebellion against the current Nicaraguan Government and the future Nicaraguan Government, as well as all the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we must all struggle, meaning all the Nicaraguans, those who are fasting—we must recognize the brothers who have been fasting and praying—and those who have been mobilized. We must recognize all the efforts exerted so that the agreement could be signed today.

Also, from now on, meaning today, 19 April, and until 10 June, we must all work and exert ourselves so that the agreements are respected, discussed, and implemented.

Delivers 'Speech to the Nation'

PA2004042190 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
0239 GMT 20 Apr 90

["Speech to the nation" by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the Olof Palme Convention Center in Managua—live]

[Text] Good evening, Nicaraguan brothers. Early this morning the talks concluded among representatives of the Nicaraguan Government, the new government that will assume power on 25 April, and the contras, and in the presence of the UN, ONUCA, and OAS observers, as well as His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

After so many years of war imposed on the Nicaraguan people by the United States of America; after long years of heroic resistance on the part of the Nicaraguan youths, peasants, laborers, and all the people in defense of the homeland and sovereignty; and after many efforts in the international field, beginning with the negotiating process with the Contadora Group, and later the negotiating process with the Central American governments, today

we finally were able to reach an agreement which brings the possibilities for peace closer for the Nicaraguan people.

This agreement includes a very important element that was missing on other occasions. In the past we had the will of the Central American presidents who wanted the contras to demobilize, disarm, and bring an end to the war. We knew of the Nicaraguan people's hope that the contras would disarm and demobilize, and that the war would come to an end. We also heard statements issued by the international community and international organizations along these same lines. There were times when the Nicaraguan Government declared unilateral cease-fires. Later we had to suspend this measure, but after the 25 February elections we declared another unilateral cease-fire.

Given this situation, in which the Nicaraguan people have been demanding and struggling for peace, we had not been able to reach an agreement by which the contras would agree to lay down their weapons, agree to disarm, and, thus, also agree to demobilize and to return to work and allow peace to return to Nicaragua; that same peace which we, the Nicaraguan people, conquered for the first time on 19 July 1979, peace that was violently affected by the policy launched by the United States of America against the Nicaraguan people. This policy was clearly condemned by the highest international court of law, the International Court of Justice.

An agreement was reached early this morning following many hours of discussions and negotiations. The agreement has been mobilizing the people in every sector. The agreement has been demanded by the Nicaraguan mothers and families, who have suffered the most in this imposed war. The agreement again includes the topic of an effective cease-fire, but it has a new element that brings us hope. In the presence of the United Nations, the OAS, and His Eminence Cardinal Obando y Bravo, the counterrevolution has put its signature on paper, pledging to disarm beginning on 25 April and not later than 10 June 1990.

We all wanted the definitive disarmament to occur no later than 25 April, so that the transfer of power could be held without a bloodshed, with the contras already disarmed, and with the people preparing to wage new battles given the grave economic and social problems prevailing in Nicaragua. We all wanted this, and we have all mobilized ourselves to achieve this goal. The fast started by Christians, Catholics, Protestants, and other religious groups, which gathered in an ecumenical movement, were also aimed at the achievement of the Nicaraguan people's goal, meaning the attainment of peace by 25 April.

Precisely yesterday afternoon, early in the afternoon, when the talks were entering their most complex phase...[changes thought] It is easy to reach an agreement about a cease-fire, but we want the end of the war, and not a simple cease-fire. We want the end of the war,

and not a simple cease-fire [repeats himself]. The discussions about disarmament were about to begin. At that moment I met with President-elect Violeta Chamorro and we discussed the talks that were currently under way at the OAS offices in Managua to seek this agreement.

We agreed that we must defend the 25 April deadline as the date on which the contras should be disarmed and then demobilized. She fully agreed, and, logically, I defended and defend the agreement that the Central American presidents signed on 3 April in Montelimar, where we established the 25 April deadline. We said: The contras in Honduran territory and the contras in Nicaraguan territory should be disarmed and demobilized by 25 April.

We were all concerned, because President Rafael Leonardo Callejas had announced that 4,000 contras would be disarmed in Yamales, yet when the ONUCA delegation arrived they found a small number of contras crippled during the war and were given number of damaged weapons. In other words, this immediately sows distrust.

While I talked with the president-elect, she said: Why do we not extend the deadline a little bit? Perhaps the 25 April deadline is too short. She added: Why do we not extend it to 30 April? I said: I agree, we could extend the deadline to 30 April so that the contras may be fully disarmed by that date, meaning that the disarmament process should start now so that they may be completed by 30 April.

Our flexibility went as far as accepting 30 April as a deadline. I instructed our representative in these talks, General Humberto Ortega, defense minister and head of the Sandinist People's Army, and Antonio Lacayo, representative of the president-elect. They received precise instructions to extend the deadline until 30 April.

It is important for the Nicaraguan people to fully understand that it was neither the representative of the current Nicaraguan Government, which I preside over, nor the representative of the new government, who decided to extend the deadline until 10 June. It was ONUCA, the organization created by the United Nations, which proposed that it was best to extend the deadline until 10 June.

Of course, all of us, myself, Mrs. Chamorro, and all Nicaraguans who want peace immediately, who want the contras to be completely disarmed by 25 April or 30 April at the latest and the country to be in peace, thought: Why wait so long, until 10 June? The UN people offered their reasons. They, who have contributed much to advance this negotiation process, said that, in the first place, they could not work with an indefinite time. They could not simply accept a cease-fire without setting a deadline for the contras to disarm. In other words, we do not have an indefinite, but a limited period of time, they said. Our functions can last two months at

the most. All that which has been agreed upon, including disarmament, must have been complied with in two months.

The UN people said that the 25 April deadline was desirable but too short. They said it was preferable to extend the deadline until 10 June at the latest. If the contras are disarmed prior to this date, so much the better for the Nicaraguan people and peace. Everybody should be aware, however, that the deadline is 10 June. In other words, the contras cannot be tolerated and cannot be justified if they remain armed beyond 10 June. This is why, because of the ONUCA representatives' proposal, and in common sense, our representatives accepted this date of 10 June.

I point this out because I know some people are concerned over the fact that after we, the Central American presidents, said that the disarming must be completed in Honduras and Nicaragua on 25 April at the latest, then, as the result of this lengthy meeting, an agreement has been reached saying that the deadline extends until 10 June. This difference could elicit suspicion and distrust. Some people might wonder whether the contras want to stall for time and whether other interests are moving behind the contras. So suspicion and distrust could result.

Nevertheless, I want to make it perfectly clear that it was ONUCA that argued it was preferable to set a somewhat longer deadline until 10 June, rather than set the 25 April deadline and meet a more complex situation. It could have been argued that the 25 April deadline was too short. If, from a technical, practical, and operational viewpoint, the contras had not disarmed, the agreement would appear to have failed. They said that it was preferable to extend the deadline to 10 June.

This, then, will give us a margin for everything to proceed rapidly with a deadline. If the contras are disarmed by 30 April, so much the better. If they are disarmed by mid-May, so much the better. If they are disarmed early in June, well, we are still within the deadline. We know, however, that they cannot remain armed beyond 10 June, because this would represent a violation of the accords and war would once again rage in Nicaragua.

This is why the deadline has been extended from 25 April, which is the date the Central American presidents had agreed upon, to 10 June. Of course we are anxious. I wish we could have achieved total demobilization by 25 April. President-elect Violeta Chamorro has told me that she also would have liked this. I am sure that all of you Nicaraguan brothers, regardless of your political tendency and ideology, agree that the sooner the contras are disarmed, the better.

However, the disarming of the contras will begin on 25 April, and from then on it will be only a matter of days. The agreements were signed today. There are now procedures for securing a cease-fire and for concentrating the contras in a specific area. However, the disarming is

what really interests all of us. We are not interested in the contras being in a specific area of our territory. We are not interested in having them armed for an indefinite period of time, because this would mean that war would remain latent. We are not interested in continuous cease-fire declarations. We are interested in a prompt and immediate disarming of the contras.

What is the meaning of the agreement on the disarming that will begin on 25 April and must conclude by 10 June at the latest? It means that there is a 47-day period from 25 April to 10 June. We are talking about a 30-day month plus 17 days. We are talking about a month and a half. This is the time involved from 25 April to 10 June. After this time the contras must be completely disarmed.

All the Nicaraguans have a commitment to peace. When I say all, I am including the Nicaraguans who either directly or indirectly have been involved in counterrevolutionary activities. I mean all the Nicaraguans. We have a commitment to peace. We acquired it today through this agreement signed early this morning. This agreement for peace clearly states that, for the war to end, the contras must be disarmed by 10 June at the latest and that the disarming of the contras must begin on 25 April.

All the Nicaraguans must be united in mind, heart, prayers, strength, and spirit to guarantee compliance with what has been agreed upon. I know that there is mistrust in many of us. We all have a certain degree of mistrust. We may be thinking: These people signed, but they will not comply. Let us not make this kind of prediction. Let us demand compliance with what has been signed. Let us not predict failure. Let us not wonder whether or not they will comply. Let us say: An agreement was signed early this morning and this agreement must be complied with. All the Nicaraguans who want peace are the guarantors of this agreement.

The current government, and the government that will assume office on 25 April, will guarantee that the agreement will be respected. We have committed ourselves to ensuring contras disarmament no later than 10 June. As of 25 April, all the Nicaraguan people, including the contras, who through their representatives signed this agreement, are committed to ensuring that the agreement is respected. We are all committed. I, as president of the Nicaraguan people, and the new Nicaraguan Government, that will be headed by Violeta Chamorro as of 25 April, are committed to this. The contra representatives who signed this agreement on behalf of all the contras are also committed. All the thousands of millions of Nicaraguan people who have mobilized their consciences in favor of peace are committed to this.

Today we have signed an agreement that states that the disarmament must be made beginning on 25 April and conclude no later than 10 June, exactly 47 days. Let us then stop asking ourselves whether they are going to abide by the agreement or not, and instead tell ourselves that they must abide by the agreement. The contras will

have abided by this agreement once they have laid down their weapons and joined normal life in the country. As a Nicaraguan, I call on them to contribute to peace. At this moment the homeland is demanding peace; at this moment all the people are demanding peace.

Therefore, brothers and sisters, we must unite to defend these agreements. We must ensure that the agreements are respected. We must all become guarantors of these agreements, defenders of these agreements. We must become watchdogs to ensure that the agreements are fulfilled and not violated.

For those of you who have every right to feel afraid, because, as we all know, the contras had been advancing, surrounding towns, threatening the people, and launching some attacks, fear not, because our army, the nation's army, the army of the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinist People's Army, will respect the cease-fire.

We must have confidence in that the nation, all the Nicaraguan people, despite their political beliefs, have a professional institution, a national institution, a patriotic institution, a brave institution, a united institution, a heroic institution, known as the Sandinist People's Army. This institution has the strength to confront any violation of these agreements. We know that this is an institution that has demonstrated a great strength throughout these years. It has defended the homeland from foreign aggression. Therefore, there is no reason to fear should some contras decide not to abide by the agreements, to violate the agreements, and to launch offensives from certain areas of the country. Our army will be there and ready, and it will have the support of all the Nicaraguan people to act with the necessary firmness and energy before those who may try to violate these agreements.

Likewise, and this is no secret, the military doctrine in Nicaragua rests on a professional, disciplined, and organized army and on an armed people. And the Nicaraguan people, especially in the war zones, are armed. This is part of the defense of the homeland. They are ready to defend themselves against any attack that may come from those who do not wish to abide by these agreements.

Once the contras are disarmed in the zones where they will be disarmed, there will be no need for all the people to be fully armed in those places, because the danger of a military confrontation will progressively disappear. However, it is essential that the agreements be respected and that the disarmament of the counterrevolution be carried out.

This is the evaluation of the agreements that I wanted to make before all of you, Nicaraguan brothers. And I again summarize it: The contras have signed, for the first time, an agreement in which they accept to disarm. This is the first time that they have accepted to disarm, and what is more, they have accepted a deadline, which starts on 25 April and ends on 10 June, meaning not later than 10

June. Whoever goes beyond 10 June violates the agreement, and he will have to face the institutions appointed to defend the integrity and sovereignty of the nation and the life and safety of the citizens.

In Nicaragua we have only one Army, a constitutional Army, meaning the Sandinist People's Army. This topic has been discussed during these talks, and no one can claim here there is a lack of security. I am talking about the contras who will be disarmed. They cannot claim that there is a lack of security, because we have released thousands of contras and thousands of Somozist guards here and they are living in the neighborhoods of Managua, in different cities throughout our country, and in the countryside.

Most of them have not compromised themselves by participating in counterrevolutionary activities. They are working calmly and peacefully, and they are all right. Their safety is guaranteed. By whom? By the Army and the police, by the Army and the Interior Ministry. They guarantee the safety of all the Nicaraguans who were in prison and who have been released on different occasions. The same goes for the contras who are no longer fighting. They are peacefully working here, so there is security for all those who will be disarmed.

Our actions should now be aimed at defending the implementation of this agreement. We are all pledged to do this, meaning all those who signed the agreement: the current government, the incoming government, His Eminence Cardinal Obando y Bravo, and the contra representatives. All have pledged to defend the implementation of this agreement today, on 25 April, and after 25 April. We have all pledged, Nicaraguan brothers, meaning the peasants, workers, students, professionals, technicians—all, without distinction of political ideologies, all those who love peace, all those who want no more suffering in Nicaragua are pledged to defend this agreement.

The country is living through a very complex period. I would say we are living through one of the most grave and delicate moments in Nicaraguan history. After so many years of war, at a moment when we are coming close to peace, although war has not disappeared, all of us have the obligation to act in a mature, calm, and responsible fashion, so that based on these agreements, and in compliance with these agreements, we may develop an atmosphere of trust in the struggle for peace.

It is natural that there should be some restlessness. The transfer of power will take place on 25 April. Many believe that once power has been transferred there will be acts of revenge, vendettas, that they will have to be ready to defend themselves. Many believe that the moment prior to the arrival of the new government is the best moment for making social and economic demands, just demands. The aspirations of the workers of the Nicaraguan Water and Sewage Institute [INAA], of the Nicaraguan Institute of Energy, of the teachers, of the workers of Nicaragua for a better salary are just.

The country is going through a very grave economic situation as a result of the U.S. aggression, as a result of the war imposed by the United States, of the blockade, of the embargo. The country has lost more than \$17 billion during all these years. Of course, the country's economic situation is grave. To this we may add fears that the new government will eliminate the achievements of the revolution, that it will trample the workers, that it will dismiss the workers, and that for this reason we have to find a way to get better salaries now, to reach labor agreements and whatever is desirable for the Nicaraguan workers, and to do it now. I want to tell you, Nicaraguan brothers, that these demands are just, but problems cannot be resolved overnight or by a flood of strikes so that the ministers of the government over which I preside will resolve all the problems now. We would be fooling ourselves. I have been talking with the director of INAA, who has been negotiating with the workers. I have also talked with a labor leader. I told him: See how you can resolve that problem, because it is your responsibility to find an answer to it. We cannot grant the salary increases the workers are demanding. We wish we could. The country, however, does not have enough resources. Some adjustment could be made. However, I cannot imagine INAA workers cutting water services, in addition to the cuts the country suffers because of water supply problems, if demands are not met. I cannot imagine the workers cutting off the water supply that the Nicaraguan people need, that the citizens of Managua need. Such a measure would be repudiated by all the citizens of Managua.

I do not believe that the INAA workers are thinking about this kind of action. There are other ways of protesting. To strike is a right, this is true, but threats to cut the water supply may brew in the mind of provocateurs only. Such an action would harm all the citizens of Managua, of Nicaragua, who need that vital liquid to live.

Therefore, I want to call your attention to this. This is a fraternal and responsible call to attention. And I also refer to another agreement which all of us have to defend. It is the agreement known as the transition agreement, which was signed on 27 March by General Humberto Ortega representing myself, and Antonio Lacayo representing President-elect Violeta Chamorro. The witness to the signing was His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. In that agreement it was made clear that there will be no reprisals. This is only logical. If we have released Somozist guardsmen who stole, murdered, and tortured for 40 years, if we have pardoned them, and if we have enacted an amnesty law which applies to all Nicaraguans, then who could possibly imagine that a persecution will be launched against the Sandinists after 25 April? Who can possibly imagine that?

Yesterday, while I was talking with Dona Violeta, she told me: The truth is that we must think of beginning with a clean slate and see how we can work to uplift

Nicaragua. This is the spirit that prevails in the agreement of 27 March. So, all of us, as Nicaraguans, have to defend this agreement of 27 March, today and after 25 April. I am defending it today as the president of Nicaraguans, and will defend it after 25 April as a Sandinist leader. And I am sure that the president-elect defends this agreement of 27 March today, and that she will defend it after 25 April, even if, as can be expected, some extremist groups may emerge, just as there are extremist groups now who think that they have to make Sandinist heads roll after 25 April.

However, this would only be an empty wish by some bad Nicaraguans, of which there are very few. I say it is an empty wish, because even if they wanted to, they would not be able to do it. It would mean provoking a civil war, and the Sandinists and the Nicaraguan people, who have voted for peace, would not allow a provocation aimed at causing a civil war, the same way that we Sandinists struggled against Somozism until we overthrew that dictatorship, under extremely adverse and difficult conditions, the same way that we have struggled these past 10 years to defend peace and democracy in this process, which is growing stronger every day. We have defended it firmly and heroically. We will continue to defend this democratic and revolutionary process in the same manner after 25 April. We will defend it with full firmness as usual, with our full determination as usual, with Sandino's dignity and bravery, with the slogan of free fatherland or death, which is engraved in our actions and in our conscience.

Therefore, this being the reality in our country, all Nicaraguans must make a display of maturity. We must make a display of dignity, patriotism, uprightness, and commitment to the fatherland. Why? To tackle all the problems we have in the economic and social sphere. We must tackle them in a consistent manner, so there will not be anarchy, so there will not be chaos, because what would we attain with a Nicaragua plagued by anarchy and chaos? That would not be of benefit to anyone.

What we need is to secure compliance with the agreement signed today. We Nicaraguans must not lose sight of the fact that our main objective today, and in the next few days and after 25 April, is to end the war, and we must concentrate all our efforts and all our actions on this, and, if necessary, mobilize around this objective. The agreements signed today must be complied with. The disarmament must be carried out between 25 April and 10 June at the latest. This is our main objective, and, in the meantime, we must tackle the other problems within the framework of the laws which have been in force in this country since 19 July 1979, when, for the first time in our history, we Nicaraguans were able to count on a Constitution that gives rights to all of us.

This Constitution gives rights to the poor, the peasants, the laborers, and the workers. We must also defend the agreements that, with a patriotic spirit, we signed on 27 March, so that after 25 April those who are still hoisting the banners of war and revenge will find themselves

isolated and crushed by the repudiation of the people, of the nation. Let us all become involved in this struggle to put an end to the war. The war will not end as long as there is one armed contra left. As a matter of fact, we must center all our efforts on this. We cannot be shooting right and left. We must shoot in one direction. We must shoot with all the strength of our ideals and beliefs. We must aim toward that goal which is peace, and we are going to achieve peace by defending these agreements we signed today and which are intended to disarm the contras. In those 47 days between 25 April and 10 June, the contras must be completely disarmed. Only then will we be able to feel joy at having achieved peace and having put an end to the war. Only then will we be able to take on all those tasks ahead of us, carry them out within the pluralist framework obtained through the revolution and within the framework of a mixed economy, and continue strengthening this democratic and revolutionary process.

Thank you very much, Nicaraguan brothers. Thank you very much, combatants of our people who under very difficult conditions protect the integrity of our homeland's sovereignty. Thank you, sister nations that today are once again at our side waging this battle for peace. With Sandino, free fatherland, Nicaraguan brothers.

Free fatherland or death!

EPS Directorate Reports on Recent Contra Attacks

PA1904002390 *Managua Domestic Service in Spanish*
1200 GMT 18 Apr 90

["News bulletin" issued by the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, General Staff Public Relations Directorate in Managua on 17 April]

[Text] Counterrevolutionary forces continue violating the order to cease offensive military operations, given by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, and increasing their terrorist actions against civilians and economic targets. These forces carried out the following criminal actions:

1. Contra attacks against EPS troops.

On 16 April, a mercenary group ambushed two EPS vehicles in San Gabriel, located southeast of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega Department. One soldier was wounded as a result of the attack.

2. Terrorist actions against civilians and economic targets. On 13 April, a mercenary group murdered peasant Juan Martinez Cano in the German Pomares neighborhood, located northeast of the Nueva Guinea neighborhood, southern Autonomous Atlantic Region.

2. [number as heard] On 15 April, the contras intercepted a private vehicle in (Tierras Azules), located northeast of Condega, Esteli Department. The objective of the mercenaries was to threaten and intimidate the persons riding in that vehicle.

3. On that same day, the mercenaries stole 45 cows and other animals northeast of Villa Sandino Municipality, Chontales Department.

4. On 16 April, the contras entered the (Lajoba) village, east of Wiwili, Jinotega Department, and two civilians were kidnapped.

5. On that day, the counterrevolutionaries harassed the Los Ranchitos State Production Unit, located northeast of Jinotega Department.

Issued in Managua on 17 April 1990

EPS General Command Public Relations Directorate

Contras 'Will Not Be Part' New Government, Army

PA1904163090 *Panama City ACAN in Spanish*
1445 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Antonio Lacayo, chief of the transition team of President-elect Violeta Chamorro, said today that the contra leaders will not be part of the new government that will assume office next Wednesday [25 April]. He said they will not be part of the Army, either.

Answering journalists' questions following the signing of a cease-fire agreement between the outgoing Sandinist government and the contras, Lacayo said the contras "will not be part of the Cabinet or the Army in the new government, even though, as Nicaraguans, they are formally part of the government."

Lacayo explained that the agreements on the cease-fire and the disarmament of the contras signed in Managua today "are the culmination of a peace process" that began with the 25 February elections and in which there were unsuccessful attempts to demobilize the rebels before the swearing-in of Mrs. Chamorro.

The Sandinists and the Nicaraguan Resistance (RN) agreed to initiate the cease-fire today at noon (1800 GMT) and the disarmament and demobilization of the rebels beginning 25 April and ending 10 June.

According to Lacayo, who participated in the negotiations, the peace process was first promoted with the signing of the Toncontin agreements in Honduras last 23 March by representatives of the incoming government and the contras, with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo as a witness.

The document stated that the demobilization of the rebels stationed in Honduras should have begun 20 April, at the latest.

Yesterday, just two days before the deadline, about 350 contras, most of them wounded, who were stationed in the camps at Yamales, Honduras, turned over their weapons to a delegation sent by Chamorro, in the presence of Spanish General Agustin Quesada, chief of the UN Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA).

Lacayo said that all parties involved exerted themselves so that the complete demobilization of the contras could take place before the transfer of power in Nicaragua, on Wednesday 25 April, but it was impossible because the cease-fire needed the verification of ONUCA, which in turn depends on decisions made by the UN Security Council.

In addition, the deployment of Venezuelan troops, which joined ONUCA last week, needed the approval of that country's congress, "all of which is beyond the control of the outgoing and incoming governments and of the RN," Lacayo said.

"We reached the conclusion that the disarmament of the RN troops before 25 April was physically impossible," Lacayo said.

Editorial Contends Few Contras Demobilizing

PA1804165590 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
17 Apr 90 p 3

[Editorial: "There Is Nothing To Negotiate"]

[Text] The pantomime of demobilizing a few men in the Honduran Mosquitia Region yesterday and in Yamales tomorrow, while the main body of troops and the contra weapons inside the country remain intact, is placing the peace efforts on the edge of a razor.

The contra aspiration, to gain time so as to achieve political negotiations with the new government, is creating an extremely dangerous situation for the country, which must be recognized by all sectors of the country regardless of their political or ideological preferences.

The irresolute attitude of the new government toward the mercenaries' pressures is also contributing to this serious climate of instability created by the contras.

As a result, now that the contras' aspiration to link their disarmament to political negotiations has been uncovered, it is necessary to warn the new government that the people are not willing to accept any type of tampering with the Montelimar agreements.

The only thing the president-elect's representatives are allowed to negotiate with the contras is implementation of the mechanisms already established so they can surrender their weapons before 25 April. The new government has not been authorized by the voters, or by anyone else, to discuss anything other than the immediate and unconditional disarmament of the contras.

It must be made clear that any concession to the contras which deviates from the Montelimar agreements and from the protocol for the transfer of power, will place the country on the verge of war and total instability, for which the new government would be solely responsible.

To warn about the consequences of this serious situation, as President Daniel Ortega did yesterday, is not an alarmist act; instead it is the highest act of patriotic

responsibility. To disregard this real danger, either by misinforming the people or by excusing the contras with the allegation, that there are no guarantees for their demobilization, is equivalent to an act of treason against the main aspiration of the Nicaraguan people. It is now up to the new government to make a decision.

Christian Churches Begin National Fast for Peace

PA1804163790 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
17 Apr 90 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] The National Fast for Peace and Life will begin today with an ecumenical service at the Sagrada Familia Church in Ducuali neighborhood. The fast is the initiative of members of Catholic and Evangelical Churches because of the widespread concern among Nicaraguans over the contra's refusal to abide by the order to demobilize.

The prophetic fast will begin at 1800 with the participation of hundreds of Catholic and Evangelical clergy and laity, and, immediately afterward, different churches and temples in Managua and the rest of the country will join in. The Baptist Convention, during its Holy Tuesday service, agreed that 75 Baptist churches and 150 missionary areas throughout Nicaragua will join the prophetic fast. Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro has been specially invited to attend the start of the fast. "Fasting represents an action of profound Christian content, based on faith and the Holy Scriptures. It has no labels or political causes, just the cause of Christ. It is a nationwide effort to reach peace. We are even inviting elected UNO [National Opposition Union] deputies and councilmen to join the fast," Reverend Sixto Ulloa, a member of the Baptist Convention, stated. [Passage omitted]

Report on Interview With Soviet Official

PA1904161790 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
17 Apr 90 p 11

[Report by David Gutierrez Lopez]

[Text] Future relations between the USSR and the new government of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro "will depend on them [the new government officials], but in the long run the people will determine this," Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov told BARRICADA in an exclusive interview. He added that there is still much to be done to achieve peace in Central America, particularly in strengthening the Nicaraguan peace process.

Without protocol other than routine greetings and introductions, the deputy chief of Soviet diplomacy, who is visiting Nicaragua to learn of the transfer of government process, talked to us about the outlook for peace in the region, the future of USSR-Nicaragua relations, and the new relations between the CPSU and the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], among other things.

Do you think the new government will have stability?

Apparently, the question has not taken the Soviet deputy foreign minister by surprise, and he immediately answered: "It should have stabilization, otherwise it will not be able to solve the social and economic problems Mrs. Violeta de Chamorro's government is going to encounter."

Referring to relations with the new government that will take over next 25 April, the USSR deputy foreign minister emphasizes that the representatives of Mrs. Chamorro understand that the USSR represents more than an ideological presence in Nicaragua.

"They—the representatives of the new government—are interested in continuing with the material cooperation plans, but they also understand the role that the USSR plays in the international field and other areas."

Komplektov added: "It seems to me that, in principle, relations are going to retain an atmosphere of respect, but it will be the people who will determine these goodwill relations. We still have a long way to go before we begin conversations, and therefore, I can say that I believe they will be positive," he advised.

What does the USSR consider to be the outlook for peace in the region?

"I feel that the Sandinist policy has contributed a great deal toward strengthening and seeking peace in the region. This policy has received international support at all times and has increased the prestige and authority of the Sandinists."

He emphasized that thanks to the initiative of the Sandinists, the situation of regional conflict was taken to a negotiating table where the differences were ironed out.

Viktor Komplektov feels that there is still much to be done before achieving peace in Central America, specifically in concluding and strengthening the peace process in Nicaragua.

Likewise, "the issue of disarming and demobilizing the contras must be resolved as soon as possible. It is a difficult situation, but not impossible," the USSR deputy foreign minister pointed out in a confident and optimistic manner.

The Salvadoran problem is still latent, despite the dialogue, between the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the Salvadoran Government, which began recently.

The deputy foreign minister feels that a decisive point for reaching peace would be to achieve a true balance of armed forces in the region. This would be followed by true integration and strengthening of the economies to solve the problem of democracies.

"It seems to me that in the latest summit held in Montelimar, there was a marked tendency toward Central American integration. There seems to be a great future for work and mutual cooperation among Central Americans," he noted.

What is the role of the USSR and the United States in the outlook for peace in the region?

"As far as we, the USSR, are concerned, we have played an active role. For some time now, we have been talking in clear and open language. We have said there should be no meddling in the problems of the Central Americans. From the beginning, we have said that we should establish friendship relations and mutual respect, and we have pointed this out in our statements and resolutions."

Komplektov goes into detail when he recalls that at the international meetings, the USSR has pointed out the cause of conflict that has been affecting the people of Central America—particularly Nicaragua and El Salvador—for over a decade.

As for the United States, the people and congress itself should understand and respect the will of the people, who have made a decision on their independence and in their own interests, the deputy chief of USSR diplomacy warns.

Ten years of relations between the FSLN Government and the Soviet Union are not easy to summarize in an interview, however, Viktor Komplektov said that "the Sandinists have come a long way, and I believe they acted quite correctly."

After reviewing the armed struggle to seize power after ousting the Somozist dictatorship and later to face the most important and difficult road of ruling the country and resolving the subsequent economic and social problems—worsened by the blockade imposed by the United States and emphasized by the mercenary war—the Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs said that this is only the first phase of the revolution.

Komplektov said that the Sandinist decision to hold elections is the attitude of true revolutionaries, of modern revolutionaries, which has allowed them to be more realistic, because "the revolution's steps have not concluded."

The USSR's cooperation in solidarity with Nicaragua was a polemical case that was always attacked by right-wing groups. In Komplektov's opinion, the people not only received, but benefited from that aid, particularly when tension grew after the U.S. economic blockade was increased.

"I do not believe that the aid was lost; it was not squandered. The situation would have been much more difficult, much more harsh, without that aid, and the process might not have been sustained," he warned.

We asked the Soviet deputy minister what the outlook is for relations between the CPSU and the FSLN after 25 April. He answered immediately: "I am convinced that they will be excellent."

Komplektov added: "We have always maintained broad relations. Why should they change now? It is a matter of principle and they should not change at all."

Komplektov explained that there has always been special care to respect the division of government and party relations, which should not interfere with each other and, based on that principle, CPSU and FSLN relations should not only continue, but also be further "developed."

Referring to this and the exchange of delegations, the signing of party cooperation agreements and other protocols, he said: "I am convinced that they will continue and that they will not interfere at all. Relations will continue."

Before ending, we asked Deputy Minister Komplektov to briefly analyze the changes that have taken place in East Europe and the possibility that the CPSU might become the opposition within a multiple party system in the USSR.

Referring to the changes in East Europe, Komplektov said that there certainly prevails a feeling of "emotion" and euphoria over the swift new changes, but he nevertheless stated his conviction that socialism will prevail in the future.

Without delving too deeply into the issue, he said that the CPSU could "possibly" become the opposition, particularly after Article Six of the Constitution—which grants the CPSU the leading role in Soviet society—was eliminated in his country.

Independent Journalists Start New Radio Station

PA1904171290 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish
1130 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Radio Flash will enter the Nicaragua airwaves as one of the most important information radio stations in Nicaragua. Radio Flash was founded by an independent

group of journalists. Nicaraguan political media hope the government will not try to obstruct the new radio station. Telcor [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Service] Minister Leopoldo Rivas will give his answer on the issue today. The reply is expected today from Telcor's Radio Frequencies Directorate granting a frequency for Radio Flash, which represents the country's first information radio station and which was founded by a group of well-known and experienced radio journalists. Telcor sources have stated that the case is already in Minister Leopoldo Rivas' hands and that the details of granting frequencies for Radio Flash, Radio Ya, and other radio stations that have submitted applications would be made known today.

Radio Flash is bound to become the first independent information radio station in the country. The enterprise was founded by a society whose members include journalists and radio experts like Dr. Freddy Rostran Arauz, Dr. Fernando Centeno Sion, Dr. Rolando Avendano Sandino, Dr. Osvaldo Bonilla Henriquez, Roger Perez Montiel, Jose Torres Morales, and Benjamin Arrieta Campos. The radio station will have the experience and know how of important informative programs like Extra Newscast—which participated in the harsh anti-Somozist struggle—El Despertar Newscast, 21 Hours Newscast, and other radio programs, as well as the press.

Radio Flash will be owned by a stock company that includes important members of private and political sectors, labor leaders, and radio station workers of different political ideologies. The plan is to create a democratic and pluralist radio station that abides strictly to the truth.

Correction to Government-Contra Cease-Fire

PA1904133290

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Government, Contras Conclude Official Cease-Fire," published in the 19 April Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 13.

Page 14, column one, last paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...Obando y Bravo, who endorsed this agreement, has.... (changing "witnessed" with "endorsed")

Argentina

Replacement Interior Under Secretary Announced

PY1904185490 Buenos Aires Domestic Service
in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Interior Minister Julio Mera Figueroa announced Interior Under Secretary Rodolfo Barra, who has been nominated to the Supreme Court, will be replaced by Jorge Diaz Martinez, who will take over as soon as possible. This is what Minister Mera Figueroa said:

[Begin Mera recording] Although I am on leave I held a working meeting with the president of the Republic this morning. Among other things, we discussed who will replace Barra when he is appointed to the Supreme Court. Jorge Diaz Martinez, whom I want to introduce to you, will assume as interior under secretary. [end recording]

Barra submitted his resignation to the Interior Ministry because his candidacy to the Supreme Court has already been submitted to Congress. Therefore, Diaz Martinez should be sworn in during the next few hours.

We are now going to tell our listeners about Jorge Diaz Martinez. He was a member of the Catamarca Province constituent assembly and one of the people responsible for the amendment of the Catamarca Constitution. During 1984-85 he was minister of government and secretary general of the Catamarca Government. He was also provincial deputy, and president of the Chamber of Deputies of Catamarca Province.

Brazil

CNEN President Interviewed on Nuclear Policy

PY1904134990 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 16 Apr 90 p A 6

["Excerpts" of interview with National Nuclear Energy Commission President Jose Luiz de Carvalho Santana by Regina Eleuterio; date and place not given]

[Text] [Eleuterio] What will the new government policy be for the nuclear sector?

[Santana] The objective is to discuss the entire program with society. To this end, an interministerial working group has been formed to review the nuclear program. Any change will be in accordance with the Constitution, which places all nuclear activities under congressional supervision.

[Eleuterio] When he was a candidate, President Collor declared his government program foresaw the construction of the Angra 2 nuclear plant and the review of the Angra 3 nuclear plant. In that case, can Brazil review its agreement with the FRG?

[Santana] I do not want to say that the agreement can be reviewed, but the construction of Angra 2 and Angra 3 will be discussed by that working group.

[Eleuterio] Who will make up the working group?

[Santana] The military ministries, the Infrastructure Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the CNEN [National Nuclear Energy Commission], the Strategic Affairs Secretariat, the Environment Secretariat, and the Science and Technology Secretariat; there will be observers from civilian sector.

[Eleuterio] What is the deadline for the working group to decide on changes?

[Santana] The president will make the decisions. The working group will submit its proposals in 60 days. The group will begin meeting today.

[Eleuterio] The physicist Pinguelli Rosa, the coordinator for the Nuclear Program Follow-up Commission, pointed out in a report that the nuclear program has been militarized with the transfer of the CNEN to the Strategic Affairs Secretariat. Do you agree?

[Santana] Not at all. The program has a single civilian coordinator from the Strategic Affairs Secretariat (the secretary, Pedro Paulo Leone Ramos, is a businessman). Nuclear energy is not the generation of energy, basic research, or technological production alone, but a combination of these activities. That is why nuclear energy is a strategic field.

[Eleuterio] Is the research being conducted by the Armed Forces indispensable?

[Santana] (Pause) They speak of the militarization of the program. It is not exactly that way. I will not bar any sector from participating in the development of technology. The Armed Forces are a sector, just like any other.

[Eleuterio] But, unlike the official program, the parallel program [managed by the Armed Forces] has no internal nor international supervision.

[Santana] International supervision, never.

[Eleuterio] Not even as precondition for obtaining loans?

[Santana] Never. That would be interference in our internal affairs. There is very strong international economic pressure against our technological development in general, exerted by putting conditions on loans.

[Eleuterio] The question is that Angra 1 has international control but there is no control over military research.

[Santana] The Constitution says the nuclear program must be approved by Congress and has to be obeyed. In addition, an interministerial group has authority to review the entire nuclear program.

[Eleuterio] Have the contacts been made to obtain foreign loans?

[Santana] No, the entire country is going through changes, and this will influence the international position regarding foreign financing.

[Eleuterio] What are the CNEN plans to adapt the enrichment of uranium for commercial use?

[Santana] Our intention is to transfer all productive activities to the private sector. We are studying how to do that because there are activities which allow privatization.

[Eleuterio] For example?

[Santana] Uranium enrichment. Brazil has full control over that technology.

[Eleuterio] Does that mean that Brazil has the technology to make a nuclear bomb?

[Santana] (Pause) How can I answer that question without creating a controversy? (pause) We never thought of making that decision. The Constitution forbids nuclear activities for nonpeaceful use, and this is why that question should not be asked. Brazil will in no way manufacture the atomic bomb.

[Eleuterio] Has the CNEN already decided where to store the atomic waste?

[Santana] The storing of the waste is a top priority, but I cannot tell you yet what we are going to do. We do not want to hide anything.

[Eleuterio] Even regarding the parallel nuclear program?

[Santana] Including the black [preceding word in English] areas. I believe in complete clarity and in submitting everything on our activities for Congress' review.

[Eleuterio] Therefore, you agree with civilian technical inspections, including the Aramar site?

[Santana] At any of the installations. Legislation gives us the responsibility of controlling the nuclear sector, and that is what we are going to do. I know of the horror that exists in hospitals and university laboratories because I am a professor and I know how radiation is dealt with. It is not a question of being a harsh inspector, but we must increase the fines and inspections of the approximately 2,000 institutions and industries that use nuclear energy. It is society that must appraise the risks and benefits when we accept and use technology.

Minister Leaves for OAS Antidrug Conference

PY1904140890 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Justice Minister Bernardo Cabral, who left today for Mexico, reasserted Brazil will not tolerate any interference in its program against drug trafficking. Minister

Cabral will participate in the meeting of OAS member countries to discuss drug consumption and distribution. Before leaving Minister Cabral stated Brazil upholds an unwavering struggle against drug trafficking but will not tolerate foreign intervention in Brazilian affairs.

[Begin Cabral recording] Brazil will agree to any movement, will support or participate in the creation of movements, but will not tolerate any foreigner leading the struggle against drug trafficking within its own territory. Brazil will not give up its position on this subject, no matter what excuse is given in the struggle against this problem. [end recording]

Bernardo Cabral asserted the police's material and human resources will be improved to ensure a more effective struggle against drug trafficking. He added that the number of policemen will be increased.

Cuban Vaccine Shipment Arrives in Rio de Janeiro

PY2004023490 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Apr 90 p 13

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro—A shipment of three million of doses of Cuban vaccines arrived in the Galeao international Airport yesterday. The vaccines will be kept as a reserve for a possible meningitis outbreak in the Rio de Janeiro State. The operation was carried out through the defunct Interbras [Petrobras International Trade, Incorporated] at the request of the Health Ministry. According to Interbras adviser Jose Sa Filho, the federal government has authorized the CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] to clear the import permit quickly so that the shipment of vaccines can be sent immediately to the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz).

The Cuban Government sold the vaccines on credit and each vaccine cost the Brazilian Government \$7. Sa Filho recalled that a previous shipment of 2.5 million doses were bartered for commodities such as buses, tires, and soybean meal. The shipment of vaccines that arrived yesterday will be paid in the same way. [passage omitted]

Government Opens Lines of Credit for Goods

PY2004022090 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Economy, Finance, and Planning Minister Zelia Cardoso de Melo said today in the next few days the government expects to open lines of credits for the agricultural and capital goods manufacturing sectors. She made the announcement after participating in a working luncheon with some of the most prominent Sao Paulo businessmen at the Sao Paulo Businessmen Center, a complex of buildings nearly 20 kilometers from downtown Sao Paulo. The minister emphatically rejected predictions by some economists the situation will be chaotic in May.

The minister explained the government is working carefully so the economy will return to normal as soon as possible, and she asked for the Sao Paulo businessmen's

cooperation. The participants in the working luncheon guaranteed the minister that they will give their entire support.

Chile

Bolivia's Paz Voices Desire To Resume Talks

PY1904194190 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora voiced his desire to hold talks with Chile as soon as possible. Paz Zamora said the Bolivian people would be foolish not to resume talks with the Chilean Government.

Paz Zamora made this statement last night while addressing some 1,000 peasants in Patacamaya, 100 km south of La Paz.

The president referred to the construction of a highway linking Patacamaya and Tambo Quemado in Chile.

Paz Zamora reiterated the need for a dialogue with Chile and admitted it is Bolivia's duty to make the first move in this direction since that country broke the relationship between the two nations.

Aylwin Asks Superintendent Teplisky To Resign

PY1904143490 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The Labor Ministry confirmed President Patricio Aylwin asked for the resignation of Social Security Superintendent Benjamin Teplisky, of the Radical Party.

According to a communique released by the Labor Ministry, the president of the Republic requested the resignation of Benjamin Teplisky from his post as Social Security superintendent because he released some data in a public statement on 16 April that is in the exclusive jurisdiction of high-ranking government authorities. [passage omitted]

Foreign Factory Ships Worries Navy Commander

PY1904153490 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Fleet Command Vice Admiral Pedro Anguita in Concepcion expressed his concern over the presence of foreign factory ships within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

Anguita is heading 10 naval units that are carrying out maneuvers in this zone, off the coast of Concepcion. He greeted Regional Intendant Adolfo Veloso, who then paid a visit to the flag ship.

Vice Admiral Anguita said concern over foreign factory ships within the 200-mile zone is justifiable because they are jeopardizing the natural resources that can become extinct.

La Silla Chosen for World's 'Largest' Telescope

PY1904135290 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT Apr 90

[Text] The largest and most powerful telescope in the world will be installed on La Silla hill in the fourth region. Wilson Castro will give us further details on this from La Serena.

[Begin Castro recording] The Las Campanas and La Silla astronomy centers, north of La Serena, have the best chances of receiving a modern optic telescope whose construction begin within 20 days in a joint venture by the Sao Paulo University, Brazil, and the (Karl Zeiss) enterprise of the GDR.

Antonio Pacheco, director of the Sao Paulo University Astronomy and Geophysics Institute, said the telescope will be built over a four-year period. He added one of the main characteristics will be that it will be operated by remote control. The maintenance costs will thus be reduced by 50 percent. He added one of the two-meter diameter mirrors, will be built by the (Karl Zeiss) enterprise, while the dome will be built by the Sao Paulo University.

The fourth region has been selected for the installation of the telescope because it is one of the best areas in Latin America; there are three important world class astronomy centers and astronomers from around the world. [end recording]

Colombia

Government Proposes Peace Talks With FARC

PA2004023290 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] The Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] is expected to issue a statement today in La Uribe regarding the government's proposal that the FARC gather its forces in specific areas in order to begin peace talks with the government.

The FARC currently has more than 30 fronts throughout the country, and its commanders have repeatedly been against their demobilization.

This is not the first time the government pointed out to the FARC the need to clearly state its position regarding the demobilization and cease-fire to establish direct talks and contacts in favor of peace.

However, it is also true that government adviser Rafael Pardo, in a communique, presented a sort of ultimatum when he stated: As it has been said and confirmed with facts, the FARC has little credibility and willingness. For this reason, the government deems it necessary to seek means to restore the confidence and trust the FARC has lost. Toward that end, it would be willing to begin talks on the condition the members of the FARC fronts gather

in places previously agreed on with the government, as was done with the M-19 [19 April Movement] in Cauca.

In the same communique, Pardo Rueda rejected the participation of third parties as mediators in the dialogue process and stressed the state will continue its struggle against subversion throughout the country.

Although no specific reply has been received yet from the FARC, on previous occasions this guerrilla group refused to demobilize. Here is a statement by FARC leader Jacobo Arenas:

[Begin Arenas recording] This was stated in La Uribe accords. As long as the conditions do not change and instead continue to deteriorate as in the past few days, we cannot even talk about demobilization. [end recording]

The FARC is not only the first subversive group in the country, but also the biggest. According to official sources, the FARC has at present approximately 5,000 armed men dispersed among 40 fronts and six regions. This power means the FARC controls vast regions. In addition, its philosophy has always been to attain power through the use of weapons, which is contrary to the M-19's position at the time of its demobilization.

Army Drops Leaflets Offering Reward for Escobar

PA1904230090 Paris AFP in Spanish
2010 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 18 Apr (AFP)—The Army distributed half a million leaflets on 18 April in the Medellin region, site of the cartel with the same name, offering 200 million Colombian pesos (\$440,000) as a reward for drug trafficker Pablo Escobar.

The leaflets were dropped from helicopters over Medellin, Itagui, Envigado, La Estrella, Corcora, Doradal, and other communities of the Antioquia (northeast) Province, where Escobar has wide influence.

In this same region the police dismantled hundreds of laboratories which process cocaine using coca leaves imported from Bolivia and Peru.

The leaflet states in big letters: "Do it for Colombia's security," and below: "Help Medellin, Envigado, and Antioquia by giving information that will lead to the location and capture of Pablo Escobar Gaviria, his hired killers, followers, and figureheads."

The leaflet includes a photograph of the Medellin Cartel's chief when he was an alternate Liberal Party deputy and attended sessions of the Chamber of Representatives in the mid-1980's. He appears as a robust man, with a head full of dark wavy hair, a thick moustache, a straight nose, and no scars.

In two small boxes, the leaflet states: "Yesterday it was Rodriguez Gacha. Now it is Pablo Escobar's turn."

"This is urgent," the leaflet adds, supplying two telephone numbers which can be called to give information about Escobar's whereabouts.

"If you wish, identify yourself with a number or an alias only known to you to anonymously collect the reward," concludes the leaflet, noting "there is no time to waste."

Social Conservative Party Deputy Killed in Cali

PA1904193690 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1843 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Bogota, 19 Apr (EFE)—Police reported Jose Noe Giraldo, deputy for the Colombian Social Conservative Party (PSC) was killed today by unidentified men in Cali, in the country's southeastern region.

According to the authorities, Giraldo, 50, was in a taxi when the vehicle was intercepted by two individuals on motorcycles who shot him several times causing his death.

The attackers fled after committing the crime on a street in the southern part of Cali, which is located 300 km southeast of Bogota.

The police recalled two relatives of Giraldo, his brother Juan and his nephew Freddy Rodriguez Giraldo, were also killed last week in the city of Trujillo, north of Cali.

Juan Giraldo and Freddy Rodriguez Giraldo were kidnapped, and two days later, the police found their bullet-riddled bodies.

Jose Noe Giraldo was elected deputy for the PSC in the 11 March legislative and municipal elections.

Paraguay

Presidential Secretary General Pappalardo Resigns

PY1904124490 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
19 Apr 90 p 7

[Text] It was confirmed on 18 April that Conrado Pappalardo Saldivar, secretary general of the Presidency, submitted his resignation to President Andres Rodriguez. Pappalardo's resignation caused quite a stir in local political circles as he was linked to the democratic faction of the Colorado Party. Moreover, government sources did not wish to comment on the resignation.

Miguel Angel Real, the Presidency's legal adviser, is temporarily in charge of the General Secretariat.

Peru

Japanese Ambassador on Fujimori's Remarks

PY1904145690 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish
1100 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Japanese Ambassador to Peru Masaki Seo said any Japanese loan, or any project in which Japan may be involved, should be arranged through bilateral contacts

at a government level. He thus clarified remarks by presidential candidate Alberto Fujimori, who before the elections mentioned the possibility that Japan may grant a loan to Peru.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr. Ambassador, it has been discussed over the past few days that Change 90 candidate Alberto Fujimori said if he wins the election he will receive Japanese aid. Is it true?

[Seo] Look, I would rather not refer to this issue because I believe this is a Peruvian domestic issue. Mr. Fujimori is of Japanese descent. He is working and making efforts for the elections in Peru. I feel much respect for the Peruvian system. Therefore, I would rather not talk about something on which Peruvians are working....

[Reporter, interrupting] However, sir...

[Seo] Yet at the same time I would like to say that our countries have had friendly relations since 1873. We want to maintain friendly relations with Peru, whatever its government. At times relations are closer, but we always want to maintain friendly relations with the Peruvian Government. This is my position and also the position of my government. I always hope good presidents will be elected, so that we may continue with our friendly relations.

[Reporter] Sir, taking into account that Mr. Alberto Fujimori is a nisei, will Japan supply funds for some specific projects in Peru?

[Seo] Well, I don't know. I believe our cooperation is an expression of friendship from the Japanese people to the Peruvian people, to the entire Peruvian people, not only one or two people but all Peruvians.

[Reporter] Consequently, any project or provision of funds should be arranged on a government-to-government basis.

[Seo] Right. We also have projects for nongovernmental organizations. Yet most of the Japanese aid is channeled through the government. It is a government-to-government, not a person-to-person deal.

[Reporter] Have you talked with Alberto Fujimori recently?

[Seo] No, I think he is resting, right? [laughs]

[Reporter] He suffered from poisoning.

[Seo] Yes.

[Reporter] But since you are Japanese, will you feel more comfortable, or will you be more interested, if the president were a nisei?

[Seo] Look, as I said, we have friendly relations with Peru, not only with one or two persons or with the Japanese community. Peru is a country with a population of more than 20,000 [number as heard], and we want to maintain friendly relations with all Peruvians. [end recording]

Electoral Court Releases Partial Vote Count

*PY1904154490 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
1100 GMT 19 Apr 90*

[Excerpt] The Lima departmental electoral court released the official vote count of 11,110 voting stations of Lima Province. Court President Javier Aro reported Fredemo [Democratic Front] won 38.29 percent of the votes for president and Change 90 won 30.47 of the votes for president. The court officially reported the votes cast at the 11,110 voting stations, which make up 68.32 percent of the 16,261 voting stations in Lima Province, have already been counted.

According to the partial vote count, Fredemo is ahead in the number of votes for president, senators, and deputies, followed by the independent Change 90 movement. Fredemo won 577,709 votes for president. As for the congressional tickets, Fredemo has thus far won 515,337 votes for senators and more than 430,000 for deputies.

Change 90 won 441,928 votes for president and more than 500,000 votes for its congressional tickets.

APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] and the United Left won 14.86 and 5.51 percent of votes for president, respectively. [passage omitted]